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Hong Kong, B. C. C.

August 19-23, 1974

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************
* NATIONAL *
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## CRITICISM OF HUNAN OPERA "SONG OF THE GARDENER"

Commenting on the Hunan Opera "The Song of the Gardener"

by

Hsiang Hui (湘晖)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao August 2, 1974)

In the deep-going, widespread and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the situation of the revolution in literature and art is excellent in our country. The activities to create and present socialist literature and art with the revolutionary model plays as their hallmarks are developing vigorously. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary cadres and intellectuals have profoundly and effectively criticized the reactionary outlook of Lin Piao and Confucius on literature and art and some bad works. The Hunan opera "Song of the Gardener" which is alleged to be a "new chapter in educational reform" in praise of the revolution in education but actually eulogizes the revisionist line in education is a bad play which is being criticized.

The "Song of the Gardener" was cast forth during the exchange of professional literary and art performances in Hunan in 1927. At that time, the great proletarian cultural revolution and movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao had shattered the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and scored great victories. However, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines was still very violent. A small handful of bourgeois restoration forces tried their utmost to negate the great proletarian cultural revolution. They maliciously attacked the proletarian revolution in education as "in a mess" and slandered the quality of education as "not as good today as the past." In the sphere of literature and art, they opposed the study, transplantation and popularization of the revolutionary model plays and spread the bourgeois thought on literature and art. The "Song of the Gardener" was precisely born under such a situation and was the reflection of the revisionist trend of thought on the educational front and the literary and art front.

The "Song of the Gardener" tells the story of how two teachers educate a so-called naughty student. It negates the Party's leadership over the educational cause and advertises the schools dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. It distorts the educational policy of the Party, peddles such trash as "intellectual culture first" and "culture above all else." It opposes the idea that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" and advocates bringing up successors to the bourgeoisie. Its mortal wound lies in its negation of the great proletarian cultural revolution and settlement of accounts in the reverse with the proletariat. We must thoroughly criticize this.

I.

The basic question of the two-line struggle in the revolution in education is the question of the contention for leadership between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The task of prime importance to the proletarian revolution in education is the need to strengthen the Party's leadership over the educational cause and shatter the monopoly of the unified empire by the bourgeois intellectuals. However the "Song of the Gardener" advocates the continued domination of the schools by bourgeois intellectuals and the abolition of the Party's leadership over the cause of education.

The theme song in the "Song of the Gardener"--"The brocade-like flowers in the garden of a hundred flowers have to depend on the florists to preserve their hues. The flowers are watered by drops of perspiration and it is gratifying to see the garden full of spring in the coming days"--is sung three times in the prelude, at the closing stage and in the course of the play in the form of a chorus behind the scenes. What it repeatedly stresses is that the "gardener" dominates everything in the school. Who is the "gardener"? Yü Ying sings to Fang Chüeh, "The nurture of good flowers depends on the gardener. Let us diligently water the plants together". Obviously, this "gardener" refers to teachers like Yü Ying and Fang Chüeh. They are both bourgeois intellectuals who uphold the revisionist line in education and whose world outlook has not been transformed. In eulogizing these bourgeois intellectuals as "gardeners," the "Song of the Gardener" aims at negating the Party's leadership over the educational cause, defending the revisionist line in education and restoring the bourgeois system of education.

The Party leads everything--the Party, the government, the army, the people and the schools, the East, the West, the South, the North and the Center. It is the Party's sunshine and benevolence that have nurtured and enabled the young generation to grow to maturity. It is the Party's diligent cultivation that has fostered and brought prosperity to the new revolutionary seedlings. Meanwhile, it is under the Party's leadership that the teaching contingent has been united, transformed, educated and trained. Most of our teachers are good and the bad ones account for only a small number. Steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of teachers have heightened their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and are willing to carry the revolution in education through to the end under the Party's leadership.

All the achievements in the revolution on the educational front are the results of implementing the Party's leadership. Consequently, in order to accomplish the great historic mission of training millions upon millions of successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, it is necessary for the Party to assume leadership and implement Chairman Mao's proletarian line in revolution. The "Song of the Gardener" basically does not bring out the Party's leadership but on the contrary praises the bourgeois intellectuals as "gardeners." Isn't this for negating the Party's leadership over the cause of education?

The analogy of the teachers to "gardeners" and the students to "peaches and plums" is nothing new but the orthodoxy of Confucian teachings and the ideology of the exploiting classes. Starting from the concept of private ownership, the exploiting classes always regard knowledge as the private property of an individual and consider the students as the "disciples" and "pupils" personally taught by teachers. Consequently, they have to advocate and establish the authority of the "teachers." Confucius' "dignity of the teacher and his teachings" and the revisionists' "theory of teachers as the center" are all trash of the same kind. For example, in his Han Shih Wai Ch'uan (韓詩外傳 ), Han Ying of early Han said, "Those who plant the peach and plum trees in spring can enjoy their shade in summer and reap their fruits in autumn." The Confucian scholars throughout the ages have analogized the teachers to the "gardeners" and the students to "peaches and plums." Doesn't Yü Ying in the "Song of the Gardener" also say, "There will be a scene of bumper harvest when the peaches turn red and the plums ripen tomorrow," and dream of becoming the "gardener" of the exploiting classes with "peaches and plums all over the country"?

Kirov, a revisionist authority in reactionary education, talked nonsense saying that the teacher was the "gardener" and the "central figure" in the school and that "every utterance or instruction" given by the teacher "bears the nature of law" to the students. He advocated the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals. Liu Shao-ch'i and company picked up this wornout trash of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and pushed the revisionist line in education. The "Song of the Gardener" precisely propagates this line.

Contrary to this, according to the Marxist line in education, the schools and teachers must be placed under the leadership of the Party. The teachers are the revolutionary fighters sent by the Party to educational front to educate the youths for the proletariat. They must be "loyal to the Party's educational cause," conduct ideological and political education for the students and impart them with the knowledge of socialist culture. However, in order to transform their world outlook and accomplish better the task entrusted them by the Party, the teachers must learn from their own objects of education. The relationship between the teachers and students is the relationship between comrades-in-arms and comrades in the same trench under the leadership of the Party. The "Song of the Gardener" analogizes this new type of relationship between the teachers and students to the

relationship between the "gardener" and the "peaches and plums." This is a serious distortion of the relationship between teachers and students in a socialist school.

After this theme of the "gardener" was criticized, some people still defended it, saying, "Since Yü Ying in the 'Song of the Gardener' is a member of the Communist Party, why can't she embody the Party's leadership?" No! The Party's leadership, most basically, is the leadership of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Materialist dialectics tells us that a problem cannot be examined by its appearance alone, without looking at its essence. In "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," when exposing the Machists who called themselves Marxists, Lenin sharply pointed out, "A person is judged not on the ground of his own assertions or views of himself but on his actions." In the "Song of the Gardener," although Yü Ying hangs out the shingle of "a member of the Communist Party," she pushes the revisionist line in education. In addition, we see in the play neither any Party organization nor any relationship between Yü Ying and the Party organization. To describe such a person as the embodiment of the Party's leadership is obviously a muddle concept which fails to distinguish between the right and wrong lines and mixed up the individual and the Party organization.

II.

Should we stand for all-round development of "moral, intellectual and physical culture" or advocate "intellectual culture first"? This is an important aspect of the two-line struggle in the revolution in education. Chairman Mao teaches us, "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." In a socialist school, it is necessary to put proletarian politics in command and give priority to transforming the thinking of the students. However, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao advocated the bourgeois educational policy of "intellectual culture first" and "culture above all else." The "Song of the Gardener" is precisely blowing the trumpet for this educational policy.

In the "Song of the Gardener," Fang Chüeh is busy all day long grasping "homework," "examinations" and "marks" and is every inch a promoter of "intellectual culture first." Right in the beginning of the play, we see Fang Chüeh jubilantly correcting a paper with a hundred marks. "Correct! (Putting a tick) Correct! (Putting a tick) All correct!" "This is a good seedling." On the other hand, he attacks Tao Li, the student who holds intellectual culture first" in contempt as "mud" which cannot be used to plaster the wall, "rusty iron" which cannot be made into useful material, and a "wild bull" which cannot be harnessed. He brutally throws Tao Li's toy train aside and loudly abuses Tao Li for "not tending to his legitimate business" and for "loving leisure and hating work." This vivid contrast shows that Fang Chüeh takes intellectual culture as the sole criterion for the selection of "seedlings." What is the attitude of Yü Ying who is eulogized as a positive figure? She neither criticizes nor struggles against Fang Chüeh's error but follows Fang Chüeh in abusing Tao Li as "rusty

iron" and a "wild bull," verbally defends Fang Chüeh's errors in a thousand and one ways and embellishes Fang Chüeh's "control, strangulation and oppression" of Tao Li as "imposing a strict demand on," showing "concern" for and "taking good care" of Tao Li. She basically negates the principle of putting proletarian politics in command but only stresses cultural knowledge and loudly declares, "Without culture, how can one shoulder the responsibility of the revolution!" This in essence gives bald publicity to the bourgeois stuff of "intellectual culture first" and "culture above all else".

Marxism deems that the correctness or incorrectness of the line decides everything. Whether or not the heavy responsibility of the revolution can be shouldered depends primarily on which line is implemented and not on whether the level of culture is high or low. With an incorrect line, no matter how high the cultural level may be, it can only serve the erroneous line. The "Song of the Gardener" not only takes culture as the sole condition for shouldering the heavy responsibility of the revolution. Furthermore, the so-called "culture" it advocates in essence refers only to book knowledge. In the world, there are only two kinds of knowledge: one is direct knowledge obtained from practice, the other is indirect knowledge obtained from books. "Reading is learning but applying is also learning and the more important kind of learning at that. Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare." In the past, many old comrades from among the workers and peasants had not grasped much book knowledge before they participated in the revolution. After their participation in the revolution, they have shouldered the heavy responsibility of the Chinese revolution under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They work while they study and have, in the protracted practice of the revolution summed up rich experiences of struggle which in turn have guided them to do an even better job in the revolution.

Today, the socialist new China under the dictatorship of the proletariat has created conditions for us working people to grasp culture. In our criticism of "intellectual culture first" and "culture above all else propagated in the "Song of the Gardener," we never mean to abolish intellectual culture or to neglect culture. The key lies in what position is given to intellectual culture and whether or not the policy of all-round development of "moral, intellectual and physical culture" is implemented. Chairman Mao has all along attached great importance to the necessity for the revolutionary people to study and grasp cultural knowledge and pointed out that "revolutionary culture is a powerful weapon of the revolution for the masses of the people." Therefore, the students should diligently study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, study well the cultural and scientific knowledge of socialism and become "workers with both socialist consciousness and culture."

The bourgeois stuff of "intellectual culture first" as advertised in the "Song of the Gardener" is entirely a device to deceive people. Lenin pointed out, "One of the manifestations of the hypocrisy of the bourgeoisie is the belief that schools can be divorced from politics." The bourgeoisie which advocates this principle places bourgeois politics above all undertakings in the school." The frantic promotion of the policy of "intellectual culture first" by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao was actually

for sheltering their opposition to proletarian politics and giving prominence to bourgeois politics. In the "Song of the Gardener," doesn't Yü Ying clamor for "patient and meticulous" "ideological work" to "transform" the students' thinking? It can thus be seen that she puts politics above all else. However, what she "patiently and meticulously" instills into the students are the revisionist ideas of "intellectual culture first" and "culture above all else." The ideological "transformation" she promotes is not a transformation toward the proletariat but a change toward the bourgeoisie. It signifies not progress but regression. It is not revolution but is restoration.

True enough, there is contradiction between Yü Ying and Fang Chüeh in the "Song of the Gardener." However, this is not a contradiction between the two lines in education but a contradiction between two methods in pushing the same revisionist line in education. They are both in favor of leading Tao Li onto the revisionist line, although Fang Chüeh advocates subjugation and adopts the "simple and rough" method of "control, strangulation and suppression," while Yü Ying advocates persuasion, throws on the disguise of the "developmental mode of instruction by persuasion," adopts the bourgeois method of reform through the influence of human feelings and covert "control, strangulation and suppression." One uses force while the other uses persuasion; one resorts to "beating" while the other to "touting." They both peddle the revisionist line in education, and if Fang Chüeh is described as an incompetent salesman, then Yü Ying is a fairly capable saleswoman.

III.

In the final analysis, the struggle between the proletarian line in education and the bourgeois line in education is a question of bringing up the successors to which class. What kind of successors does the "Song of the Gardener" seek to bring up? We can find out the answer from its different attitudes toward the two students.

Although Tao Li, the image of the student who is molded as a transformed figure, is distorted as a "mischievous" student who "does not abide by discipline, dislikes studies and has no manners," it can still be seen that his orientation is basically correct. First, because his father is a train driver, Tao Li expresses the wish to become a train driver when he grows up. Fang Chüeh questions him, "What do you study for?" He answers, "For the revolution." Fang Chüeh again questions him, "How about playing with a toy train?" He answers, "Also for the revolution." This shows that Tao Li has a clearcut aim of studying for the revolution and has not been corrupted by Confucius' idea that "the student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer" or Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of getting learned in order to become an official." Second, although Tao Li is a primary student of the fourth grade, he can make small and exquisite train models. This shows that he pays attention to practice. Third, Tao Li expresses great dissatisfaction with the bourgeois stuff of "intellectual culture first" and "control, strangulation and oppression" pushed by the teacher Fang Chüeh and has offered certain resistance, while Hsiao-ling, the image of the student eulogized as a positive figure, is just the opposite of Tao Li. Under the baneful influence of the revisionist line in education, she not only learns books by rote and

pays attention to nothing else, but also hinders Tao Li from resisting the revisionist line and helps the teacher to drag Tao Li back to the revisionist line in education. The play vilifies Tao Li and vituperates him as a "naughty boy," but embellishes Hsiao-ling who does everything in accordance with the revisionist line in education and makes her the "leader of the study group." By calling black white in its praise and disparagement, isn't the stand of the play in bringing up successors to which class very clear?

What the "Song of the Gardener" propagates are entirely the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. More than two thousand years ago, Tsai Yü, who was a disciple of Confucius, was not interested in learning by rote and sometimes dozed off. Confucius then spoke of him as "rotten wood which cannot be carved and a wall of dirty earth which will not receive the trowel." When Fan Ch'ih asked to be taught husbandry and gardening, Confucius reproved him as a "mean man." Yü Ying and Fang Chüeh have precisely inherited Confucius' reactionary ideas and try their utmost to lure the young people in the socialist period onto the evil road of "inability to make diligent use of their four limbs and to distinguish the five kinds of grain."

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the vigorous development in the revolution in education and the revolutionary action of running schools with open doors have shattered the old rules and regulations of the bourgeoisie that call for "intellectual culture first" and disturbed the old bourgeois order of "running school behind closed doors." People like Yü Ying and Fang Chüeh who are slaves of the old educational system always devise all ways and means to go back to the old path. By clamoring that Tao Li's "train is good but has derailed," the "Song of the Gardener" is accusing Tao Li of going astray from the revisionist line in education. By clamoring for "leading the way" for Tao Li, it aims at leading him onto the revisionist road. Its essence is to restore Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist system of education and bring up the successors to the bourgeoisie.

The emergence of the Hunan opera the "Song of the Gardener" today after the great proletarian cultural revolution is by no means fortuitous. This shows that in the entire historical period of socialism, class struggle and the two-line struggle in the superstructure, including the spheres of literature and art and education, are protracted and complex. Lenin pointed out, "Our 'guarantee for the prevention of restoration' lies in carrying the revolution through to the end." Consequently, we cannot at any time slacken our combat will. In the present in-depth struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must strengthen the building of the ranks of Marxist theorists, and in conjunction with the actual struggle, seriously read books and study, promote mass revolutionary criticism, occupy the battlefields of education and literature and art with Marxism, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and education, and struggle for consolidating and developing the great fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO BY PLA MEN

## Criticize Fallacies Used by Lin Piao to Attack Ch'in Shih Huang

by

Fighter Wang Tzu-yen (王子炎)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 14, 1974)

Why should arch Partylord and arch warlord Lin Piao wicked as a snake and fierce as a wolf once and again roundly curse Ch'in Shih Huang as a "tyrant"? The clarification of this question is of great significance to the penetrating criticism of Lin Piao's criminal plot and vain attempt to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism.

In the struggle to establish the first feudal centralist state in the history of China, Ch'in Shih Huang resorted to revolutionary violence. He suppressed the armed coup of the restorationist clique of Lü Pu-wei and Lao Ai and unified China by virtue of revolutionary war. He also burned and destroyed the private collections of Confucian classics publicizing the reversal of history and buried alive over 460 scholars of the Confucian school engaged in restorationist activities. Over 2,000 years ago, all reactionaries that worshipped Confucianism and opposed Legalism made a great fuss about these several incidents and maliciously cursed Ch'in Shih Huang as a "tyrant," but they said nothing about the oppression and exploitation of the laboring people by the landlord class represented by Ch'in Shih Huang. Tung Chung-shu, an advocate of the "Confucian art," attacked Ch'in Shih Huang as "an official fond of using torture." Public enemy Chiang Kai-shek vilified Ch'in Shih Huang as "a tyrant of the generation." The Soviet revisionist renegade clique also slandered Ch'in Shih Huang as "a most ruthless emperor in history." Although these reactionaries lived in different historical eras, all of them unanimously attacked Ch'in Shih Huang for honoring Legalism and opposing Confucianism. The bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao also acted in this way. This bared that he was a fanatic for restoration who vainly attempted to turn back the wheel of history like all reactionaries at home and abroad through all ages.

Violence has its clearcut class content. In class society, violence serves the political interests of a given class. Ch'in Shih Huang's resolute suppression the Lu and Lao restoration clique was a necessary act for consolidating the rule of the newly emerging landlord class. Ch'in Shih Huang's war to unify China conformed to the need of historical development that called for the replacement of the slavery system with the feudal system, and was a war for progress. Ch'in Shih Huang's "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive" was for exercising dictatorship over the reactionary Confucian scholars that sought to turn back the wheel of history and their reactionary Confucian doctrines in the ideological sphere, and was also a revolutionary action. Contrary to this, the torture used by a group of the slave-owner class to tear asunder Legalist Shang Yang between two chariots more than 100 years before Ch'in Shih Huang to power was another kind of violence--sanguinary counter-revolutionary violence. More

than 2,000 years after Ch'in Shih Huang the practice of the fascist atrocity of "rather slaughtering 1,000 innocents by mistake than let a single culprit go" by Chiang Kai-shek, the hangman whose both hands were stained with the blood of the Chinese people, against the communists counter-revolutionary violence was even more ruthless. Therefore, we must use the class and class-struggle viewpoint to analyze the nature of violence used by different classes. We can see that the revolutionary class and people take revolutionary violence as a magic weapon for overthrowing the rule of the reactionary class and suppressing counter-revolutionary restorationist activities, while the reactionary classes and reactionaries grab at counter-revolutionary violence as a life-saving straw. Lenin incisely declared, "Without analyzing and distinguishing the conditions of reactionary violence and revolutionary violence, one would become a philistine renouncing the revolution or simply use sophistry to deceive himself and others."

The proletarian teachers of revolution traditionally highly evaluated and eulogized revolutionary violence. Engels said, "Violence plays another role in history" (apart from committing crimes),"or the role of revolution; violence, in the words of Marx, is the midwife to every old society pregnant with a new one; violence is a tool used by the social movement to pave the way for itself and to destroy all rigid and stiff forms of politics." Ch'in Shih Huang inherited the Legalist line and practiced Legalist doctrines. He gave important offices to Li Ssu and other Legalists, exercised the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields and used violence to hit firmly at the restorationist activities of the slave-owner class on the decline and to unify China. If Ch'in Shih Huang did not resort to violence, it would not be possible for the newly emerging landlord class to triumph over the slave-owner class that vainly tried to stage a comeback. Of course, the violence practiced by Ch'in Shih Huang as a representative of the landlord class was also aimed against the peasants, and consequently it met the resistance of the peasant class.

Lin Piao and company roundly cursed Ch'in Shih Huang as a "tyrant" not because he used violence to oppress and exploit the peasants but because he used violence to suppress the restoration forces of the slave owners and "burned books and buried the Confucian scholars alive." This tells people very clearly that Lin Piao opposed not all sorts of violence but only revolutionary violence. In their plan for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'," Lin Piao and company vainly attempted to use "violence" to seize "future political power" or to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. They frenziedly cried that it was necessary "to scuttle the boats" for "failure means death." They were entirely a gang of fascist bandits.

Lin Piao's vilification of Ch'in Shih Huang as a "tyrant" was actually for the purpose of giving vent to his deep hatred against our proletarian dictatorship and socialist system. But the mad howling of a ferocious dog could not topple the grand Mount Tai. The spittle of the renegade and traitor Lin Piao could not contaminate in the least our proletarian dictatorship and socialist system. New China was founded, consolidated and developed through relying on revolutionary violence and the dictatorship of the proletariat under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. The attack of the dictatorship of the

proletariat by Lin Piao and all class enemies at home and abroad in the name of cursing Ch'in Shih Huang could only prompt us to a deeper understanding of this point: "This dictatorship must adopt rigorous, ruthless, swift and resolute means of violence to suppress the resistance of the exploiters, i.e., the capitalists, landlords and their running dogs."

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# Fighters Can Correctly Appraise Historical Figures

## - Some understanding on the case criticism of Lin Piao's attack against Ch'in Shih Huang

by

the Party branch of a receiving station

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 14, 1974)

How to carry out at the company level the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a penetrating, popular and sustained way? Can the fighters criticize penetratingly and thoroughly Lin Piao's worship of Confucianism and opposition to Legalism? At first, we felt that since the fighters were all young people with a relatively low cultural standard, it was somewhat difficult for them to understand the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism over 2,000 years ago. But the fighters' revolutionary enthusiasm for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius was very high. They posed a series of questions: Why should Lin Piao and the reactionaries through all ages want to play up Confucius and attack Ch'in Shih Huang? Why should imperialism, revisionism and reaction once again roundly curse Ch'in Shih Huang and play up Confucius in a big way after the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius? The fighters questions made us realize that we should energetically guide the fighters in applying the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method to the study of the major questions in the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and bring forward by a big stride the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

We first made a case criticism of Lin Piao's attack against Ch'in Shih Huang and ran a backbone study class before the experience of the case criticism was popularized among the fighters of the whole station. The fighters seriously read books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, laid hold of the weapon of criticism, and, at the same time, examined and collected the reactionary utterances of Lin Piao and company and the reactionaries at home and abroad that cursed Ch'in Shih Huang, and selected and fixed the targets for criticism. We instructed the fighters to lay hold of the essential points: First, the question of "violence" should be laid hold of for analysis. Was Ch'in Shih Huang's "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive" very good or very bad? Was Lin Piao always against violence? Should we cling to the dictatorship of the proletariat? Second, the reason that Lin Piao and company attacked Ch'in Shih Huang a number of times should be clarified from the law of class struggle. Third, Lin Piao's attack against Ch'in Shih Huang should be linked up with his reactionary program for "subduing oneself and returning to propriety" so as to make ourselves further understand that he attacked Ch'in Shih Huang out of the need of his vain attempt to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism.

After 10 days of study and criticism, all not only had correctly appraised Ch'in Shih Huang's progressive role in history but also had further raised their awareness of the ultra Right essence of Lin Piao's

counter-revolutionary revisionist line and deepened their understanding of the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. The fighters said that after 150 years of struggle between restoration and counter-restoration from Duke Hsiao of Ch'in to Ch'in Shih Huang, there was founded a unified feudal state based on centralism. Since the replacement of one exploitation system with another called for so long a period of struggle, and the proletarian revolution seeks to replace the capitalist system with the socialist system and to wipe out fundamentally the system of exploitation of man by man, the ultimate victory cannot be won without going through still harder struggle.

"The masses are the real heroes." Through this case study and criticism, we have come to understand that in order to carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, popular and sustained way, we must trust and rely on the masses, free our minds of restrictive ideas and emancipate ourselves ideologically. History is made by the masses of the people, and the masses of people are also capable of correctly appraising the historical figures. The fighters have aptly said, "No matter how complicated the historical phenomena are, so long as the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method are put into application, a correct appraisal can be made of the historical figures. We workers, peasants and soldiers are the main force in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and must reverse the reversed history and restore it to its original features."

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# What Is the Intention of Lin Piao in Honoring Confucianism and Vituperating Ch'in Shih Huang

by

Fighter Yü Yao-fu (于跃富)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 14, 1974)

At the second session of the 8th Party Congress, Lin Piao leaped forth to make a vehement attack against Ch'in Shih Huang for his "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive." He was promptly and severely criticized and rebuked by Chairman Mao. In 1966, this careerist and conspirator who was accustomed to the stratagem of "concealment" changed tactics and brought out Tung Chung-shu, who called for "the banning of all schools of thought and the worship of Confucianism alone" in the period of Western Han. Lin Piao said, "I hope that everyone acts like Tung Chung-shu," for the purpose of expressing his reactionary stand in worshipping Confucianism and vituperating Ch'in Shih Huang. His sworn confederate Ch'en Po-ta acted in close coordination and waged his tongue saying that Lin Piao "called on us to be a revolutionary Tung Chung-shu," who was a man of the Western Han Dynasty. After Ch'in Shih Huang became emperor, he adopted an obscurantist policy and energetically went about burning books and burying Confucian scholars alive to repress the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. At that time, Tung Chung-shu reasoned with the emperor that in order to keep the empire unified forever, there should be a kind of thinking capable of unifying the people. Such thinking could only be one kind of thinking which was the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. For instance, the three bonds and the five constant virtues, benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge and faith, and propriety, righteousness, integrity and sense of shame.... Because he upheld the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, such doctrines were very quickly accepted by the people, and were passed on for several thousand years." Look, Lin Piao and company thus revealed their true form. They brought out the dead soul of Tung Chung-shu and attacked Ch'in Shih Huang's "burning of books and burying of Confucian scholars alive" because they wanted to "uphold the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius," restore capitalism and clear the way for the establishment of the fascist dynasty of the Lin family.

Chairman Mao taught us, "There is absolutely no such thing in the world as love or hatred without reason or cause." Why did Lin Piao and company again and again curse Ch'in Shih Huang and hate him so much? Why did they so admire and flatter Tung Chung-shu? Such cursing and toadying could not but set people to deep thought.

The era of Ch'in Shih Huang was a period with feudal society just rising. The struggle between the slave-owner class on the decline and the newly emerging landlord class was very violent. Ch'in Shih Huang firmly stood on the side of the newly emerging landlord class and followed the Legalist reformist line of "learning from the present" and not "learning from the past." He wiped out the conspiratorial group of Lü Pu-wei and Lao Ai representing the restoration forces of slave owners, deprived feudal princes of sovereign rights and unified China. He pushed through in the whole country the system of prefectures and counties, burned reactionary

classics advocating the restoration of slave owners, sternly suppressed the reactionary Confucian scholars plotting a comeback, and adopted a series of major measures for the maintenance, development and consolidation of the newly emerging landlord class. He thus played the role of bringing progress to the history of China. From this, it can be seen that Lin Piao hated Ch'in Shih Huang because the latter advocated reform and progress, and opposed conservatism, and regression.

"Birds of a feather flock together; people are judged by the kind of company they keep." It was no accident that Lin Piao and company played up Tung Chung-shu. Tung Chung-shu called for "banning all schools of thought and honoring Confucianism alone," picked up again the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius from the garbage heap of history, and changed their outward appearance for deceiving people. He spared no effort in carrying on and developing the "theory of heavenly mandate" of Confucius and Mencius and vigorously propagated the metaphysical thought of "heaven changes not, likewise the 'tao' doctrines changes not," and put forward the reactionary precepts of "three bonds and five constant virtues." Tung Chung-shu was a faithful successor to the Confucian school. Consequently, it is not difficult for us to see that what made Lin Piao worship Tung Chung-shu so much was that he could take over from Tung Chung-shu the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius with their changed appearance as a theoretical foundation for his "subduing one self and returning to propriety" and use them to create public opinion for counter-revolutionary restoration. This was the intention of Lin Piao in honoring Confucianism and vituperating Ch'in Shih Huang.

The reactionary groups through all ages wanted to worship Confucianism and oppose Legalism and to attack Ch'in Shih Huang because they saw in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius the "wonderful saying and important precepts" for enslaving the people. Imperialism, revisionism and reaction abroad also always act in coordination with the reactionaries in China. They worship Confucianism and oppose Legalism because they see in the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius a spiritual opiate for drugging the Chinese people. However, with the wheel of history rolling forward, the dead soul of Tung Chung-shu could not save Lin Piao from his doom. Historical experience makes us pay more attention to the point: "The more desperately the exploiters try by every means to preserve the old things, the greater is also the need for the proletariat to learn more quickly how to chase away its own class enemies from their last corner and dig out the old roots of their rule."

* * *

OIL OUTPUT

**China's Oil Output Shoots Up in January-June**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1974)**

china's crude oil output shot up by 21.3 per cent in the first six months of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year. the country's oil refineries handled 18.2 per cent more crude oil than in the same 1973 period. several new oilfields went into production and good results were achieved in oil prospecting. for several years on end, china's oil industry had already made rapid advances.

since the beginning of this year, the oil industry workers and cadres, responding to the call of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee, have taken an active part in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they sharply criticized lin piao for preaching the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and attempting to restore capitalism in china. they also criticized the doctrines of confucius and mencius, an ideology that stood for retrogression and served the interests of the decadent and moribund classes. the workers said: "lin piao wanted to restore capitalism; we'll work hard to build socialism. lin piao wanted to retrograde; we'll make big strides forward." the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius further stimulated the workers' socialist enthusiasm and promoted oil production.

the crude oil production capacity of taching, china's largest oilfield, has increased fivefold since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. the workers of taching used this fact to refute the malicious attacks by lin piao on the cultural revolution. with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, they overfulfilled state quotas every month between january and june. the quotas for oil drilling, extraction and refining were higher than in the corresponding period of any previous year. crude oil output was 24.7 percent above the same 1973 period.

the takang oilfield, which came into being during the cultural revolution, fulfilled all its quotas for the first half of this year. production of crude oil rose 22.5 percent above the same period of last year. the shengli oilfield reported a 12.2 per cent increase in crude oil output in january-june over the same 1973 period. the yumen oilfield overfulfilled its monthly crude oil quotas as well as other quotas.

many high-yield oil wells were sunk in china this year. test drilling was very successful in some key areas under exploration. oil-bearing structures in some other

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areas were confirmed to be bigger than what had been known before. promising oil and gas reserves were struck in certain areas.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius greatly accelerated oilfield construction. last winter and this spring, taching was hit by severe snowstorms which caused great difficulties to the opening up of new oil zones. but the workers and cadres kept to their fine tradition and ensured the rapid progress of construction work. the no. 1205 and no. 1202 drilling teams each drilled more than 10,000 metres last january, setting the best winter record since the taching oilfield was started in 1960.

## EXHIBITION OF TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

### Exhibition of Workers' Technical Innovations in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Aug. 7, 1974)

a process for cleaning locomotives in whole is one of the major attractions at a workers' technical innovations exhibition now being held in this northeast china industrial city.

by the new process, one worker can clean a locomotive in just over an hour while by the old process the locomotive had to be taken apart before cleaning and a group of workers could hardly clean two engines a day.

one of the workers taking part in making the innovation said: "the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has helped emancipate our minds. we recently added a new device to our equipment, which enables us to clean not only the engine surface, but the inside of the boiler."

also on display are new-type cutting tools, highly efficient laser telegraph, a cable detecter with an automatic alarming device, and other new machines and devices.

having drawn more than 60,000 visitors in the past month, the exhibition serves to demonstrate workers' wisdom and ingenuity sparked by the great proletarian cultural revolution.

about 30,000 innovations, major and minor, have been adopted by factories in changchun since the cultural revolution began in 1966. many were made in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius after the

workers had criticized the fallacy "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid". the changchun motor vehicle plant alone reports over 200 items this year.

the technical innovation movement has promoted production. the 4,000 technical innovations adopted by the changchun motor vehicle plant since the cultural revolution include automatic production lines, highly efficient special equipment and many new techniques. output of motor vehicles in 1970 - 1973 was more than the total for the ten years before the cultural revolution. one of the major innovations is an improved gas carburizing furnace that raises the quality of heat treatment. the old, foreign-made furnace was inefficient and entailed high labour intensity.

chang kuo-liang, the worker-turned deputy chief engineer, has more than 100 innovations to his credit. he said: "i was able to make these innovations because i kept working on the floor and received constant help from the workers."

the criticism of lin piao's theory of innate genius has helped emancipate the minds of the workers of the changchun tractor plant. they have built a cold rolling machine for making wheel discs of different sizes. efficiency rose tenfold, compared with the hot rolling process used before.

changchun now has tens of thousands of innovation groups made up of workers, cadres and technicians. the changchun motor vehicle plant alone has more than one hundred such groups with 800 workers taking part.

DISABLE ARMYMEN

## Disabled Ex-Armyman Keeps Up Revolutionary Vigor

(NCNA-English Hofei, Aug. 7, 1974)

fu chang-tang, a disabled ex-armyman and now secretary of the party branch of the liangting production brigade in east china, is praised by commune members as a good cadre who has kept up his revolutionary vigour.

this 39-year-old cadre from a poor peasant family lost his right arm in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea in the 1950s when he was a member of the chinese people's volunteers. he received a disablement allowance and the party organization sent him to a sanatorium in east china's anhwei province.

in 1957 when the party called on people to strengthen socialist construction in the rural areas, thousands upon thousands of cadres left cities to work in the countryside. fu chang-tang volunteered to settle in his home village of liangting in wuwei county of anhwei province. at first, he found it difficult to do farm work with his left arm. he re-studied chairman mao's work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and it inspired him with courage. he said to himself: "the enemy made me lost my arm but he could not deter a chinese communist from making revolution." this strong-willed man worked hard to learn to do farming with his left arm, including weeding, ploughing, sowing and digging.

he has been party branch secretary of the liangting production brigade of the hungmiao commune since 1959. some people advised him not to take part in physical labour, saying: "you've done your share for the revolution. now you just give orders and we'll do the job." fu chang-tang answered: "a communist cadre is a servant of the people. divorce from physical labour means divorce from the masses." he insisted on doing physical labour, averaging over 200 days a year.

he refused to accept government allowances as soon as he could work on his own. he maintained that a revolutionary fighter should carry forward the revolutionary tradition of plain living and hard work. some said that fu chang-tang was a fool and didn't know how to enjoy life. but fu chang-tang said that continuing the revolution meant the greatest happiness to him.

once, his village was hit by a heavy storm, a section of the dyke near by was breached. fu chang-tang immediately threw himself into the breach. the commune members around him followed suit and the breach was

sealed off. this saved dozens of hectares of paddy fields from inundation. when fu chang-tang got to the shore he kept on directing the fight against floods.

in 1970 fu chang-tang led cadres in surveying the whole brigade and mapped out a programme to terrace hill slopes and reclaim beaches to increase arable land, rearrange the irrigation network and improve the soil.

for about three years, fu chang-tang worked with commune members on the project. they did 170,000 cubic metres of earth work, levelled 7 hill slopes, filled in 6 river gullies and created 12 hectares of terraced fields which give a grain yield of 9.75 tons per hectare.

he also led the commune members in building four small reservoirs and four electric pumping stations, improving 58 ponds, and digging 22 canals with a total length of 5.5 kilometres. eightyfive per cent of the brigades' fields now give a stable, high yield despite dry spells or excessive rain.

the brigade now has 210 tons of grain reserves and an annual income of 40,000 yuan from side-line production. the commune members' income has also increased year by year.

## FARM PRODUCTION

### Progress in East China Mountain Area

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 8, 1974)

the szuming mountain area in coastal chekiang province, east china, has made rapid progress in farm production since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. its total grain output in 1973 was up by more than 50 per cent over 1965, while per-hectare yield increased from 5.25 to 8.25 tons.

the people there achieved this by emulating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

there are 22 people's communes deep in the szuming mountains. before liberation, farm production there was backward because of exploitation and oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries and the landlord class. grain yield hovered around one ton per hectare. the poor and lower-middle peasants became masters of the country after liberation in 1949. led by the communist party of china,

they embarked on the road of socialist collectivization and built a number of water conservancy projects. agriculture developed steadily.

the cultural revolution has further enhanced the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and commune members. they have worked hard to change farming conditions so as to make more contributions to the state.

to ensure stable, high yield in mountainous areas requires a great deal of work. it is necessary to terrace hill-slope fields by laying stone ridges and filling in soil, and to build ponds, reservoirs and irrigation canals and ditches. but the commune members said that in order to build socialism faster and support the world revolution, they were not afraid of hardships.

the tayuanchi production brigade is situated 800 metres above sea level. before liberation, there were only 29 families there, yet seven families were forced to leave the place and go begging while most of the other families toiled for the landlords. after liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants become masters. led by the brigade party branch, they set out to improve natural conditions. there are now 36 families in this brigade. in the three years from 1971 to 1973, they terraced over a hectare of hill-slope fields, spending many thousand man-days on the project. they also built three small reservoirs and two 500-metre-long ditches around the hill to bring water to the brigade's six hectares of land. grain production has increased year by year. in 1973, the average yield per hectare exceeded eight tons, or double the amount in 1965. the brigade's collective economy has grown much stronger and all the families have surplus grain.

the szuming mountain area now has more than 900 ponds and reservoirs, three times the number before the cultural revolution. they are linked by canals and ditches to form an irrigation system.

the local people also planted trees, bamboo and tea groves. the number of pigs in 1973 increased by 75 per cent over 1965.

using the many mountain streams in the area, the communes have built small hydro-electric power stations self-reliantly in the cultural revolution. lu ming-liang, a communist party member in the chapei production brigade under szumingshan commune, was sent by the party branch to study such projects in other places. after his return, he cooperated with other commune members to design and build a small hydro-electric power station with a generating capacity of 10 kilowatts. as a peasant expert, he is now working on the construction of a new, 30-kilowatt power station, the fourth in the brigade. the szuming mountain area now has 43 small power stations and their total output is eight times that of 1965. with power supply ensured, many communes and brigades have set up factories for repairing farm machines, processing farm produce and other purposes.

TIBET

## A Visit to Well-Known Woolen Cushion and Mattress Producer in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 8, 1974)

the 150-year-old tibetan handicraft of hand-woven woollen cushions and mattresses used as cover for seats and beds in gyantse county, home of this art, now has 43 patterns and varieties as against eight in former days. quality has improved remarkably.

the county fulfilled its production quotas of cushions and mattresses for the first six months of this year ahead of time, noted a leading member of the county people's government at a recent interview with hsinhua. he attributed this to the socialist enthusiasm of tibetan handicraftsmen sparked by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

closely woven and strong, such woollen cushions and mattresses are attractive and durable. they are among the necessities in the homes of the tibetan people.

formerly, under the dark rule of feudal serfdom, like the million serfs in tibet, the craftsmen of this art were regarded as "tools that are able to speak" by the three manorial lords (reactionary tibetan local government, monasteries and nobles). they lived in dire poverty and the production of this handicraft was on the verge of extinction.

after the democratic reform in 1959 the weavers in gyantse, under the kind attention of the party and chairman mao, formed themselves into mutual-aid teams. steeled in the cultural revolution, they have further raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. following chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china", they formed a producers' cooperative. the state gave it aid in funds and facilities. the gyantse county producers' cooperative now has 220 members, most of whom are women.

acting upon chairman mao's teaching "weed through the old to bring forth the new", the workers of the cooperative prepared five new dyes by traditional method and wove many new patterns of rich tibetan flavour.

chairman mao's revolutionary line and the party's policy for nationalities have brought great changes to the handicraftsmen. fortyeight-year-old sangteng said: "i became a weaver-slave at the age of eight and was often cursed and flogged by the manorial lord. i fled my native place and, as a roamer, led a life inferior to that of draught animals. after the democratic reform i started a settled life thanks to the help of the people's government.

"now my elder daughter is a worker and my elder son a doctor in the county people's hospital. my younger son is studying in the primary school. my family of five leads a happy life, having more than enough to eat and wear."

last year, sangteng joined the chinese communist party and was chosen member of the cooperative's party branch committee and of its revolutionary committee. all the leading members of the cooperative are emancipated serfs and slaves of tibetan nationality.

sangteng said: in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius that started early this year, the workers and cadres of our cooperative have criticized lin piao's crime of following the doctrines of confucius and mencius, advocating "restrain oneself and return to the rites", spreading the concept "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" and attempting to restore capitalism.

he added: we were looked down upon as the "inferior men", "stupid and ignorant" by the ruling classes in the old society. but today, under the leadership of the communist party, we are able to give full play to our wisdom and intelligence. so long as we advance unswervingly along the revolutionary line chairman mao has shown us, we can contribute more to socialist revolution and construction."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

### Chinese and Afghan Footballers Have Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1974)

eighty thousand spectators in peking braved rain and saw a friendly match played between the kabul football team from afghanistan and the chinese youth football team at the peking workers' stadium this evening.

li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of the chinese football association and other departments concerned watched the match together with mohammad farid shayan, leader of the guest team, and mir mohammad youssof, afghan ambassador to china. the referee of the friendly match was sultan mohammad nejand, deputy leader of the kabul football team.

the people of china and afghanistan share a traditional friendship between them. the stadium was packed to full capacity despite rain. it burst into warm applause when the chinese and afghan football players entered the arena arm in arm.

both teams played spirited football on the rain-sodden pitch. the chinese youth team opened its scoring after a fast breakthrough in the first half. the kabul team came back strongly in the second half and soon equalised the score. then the home players pumped long passes to their forwards in quick offensive and netted three more goals. the match ended 4:1 in favour of the chinese youth team.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

## Albanian Army Volleyball Team Honored at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1974)

the headquarters of the general staff and the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the "guerrilla" volleyball team of the albanian people's army headed by tafil hamzaj, leader, and qemal pashaj and mikel janku, deputy leaders, which arrived here this morning on a friendly match tour of china.

attending the banquet were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim, and qazim kapisyzi, military attache, of the albanian embassy in peking.

present at the banquet were li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and leading members of departments concerned wang ti-kang, shih hsia, kan mai, li kuang-hsiang and hsia lang, as well as volleyball players of the p.l.a. "august first" team, the peking team and the chinese national team.

li ta and tafil hamzaj made warm speeches at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the peoples, armies and sportsmen of china and albania would be constantly consolidated and developed.

## Chinese Youth (Men) Volleyball Team Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1974)

the chinese youth (men) volleyball team led by hsu ching-teh left here by air today on a friendly match tour of albania.

it was seen off at the airport by hsia lang, leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and nikolla mitrushi, first secretary of the albanian embassy here.

### Peking Reception Welcomes Albanian Middle School Boys' Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1974)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a reception here this evening to welcome the visiting albanian middle school boys' football team with mentor kumbako as its leader and orhan blacari and sadik merhori as deputy leaders.

present were yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the host commission, wei ming, leading member of the peking municipal physical culture and sports committee, li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association, and players and coaches of the peking middle school boys' football team.

yao hsiao-cheng and mentor kumbako spoke at the reception, warmly praising the militant friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and albania.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in peking, was also present.

the albanian football team arrived here yesterday.

## CHINA AND ALGERIA

### Algerian Teachers and Students Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1974)

the 15-member teachers and students friendship delegation from algeria led by m. benatia, professor of sociology at the university of algiers, wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air yesterday.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, shenyang, shanghai and hangchow where they were accorded warm welcome.

algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab gave a banquet on the evening of august 5 for the visiting delegation. among the guests were vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi and leading members of departments concerned wang pu-ching and wang chih-fan.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

## Chinese Trade Delegation Arrives in Brazil

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1974)

the trade delegation of the people's republic of china led by vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh arrived in brasilia on a friendly visit yesterday morning.

the chinese trade delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by ramiro saraiva guerreiro, secretary-general of the foreign ministry of brazil and other high officials of the same ministry. an official of the foreign ministry carlos bettancourt bueno went to rio janeiro specially to greet the chinese delegation and accompany it to brasilia by special plane.

yesterday afternoon, chen chieh and all members of the chinese delegation were received on separate occasions by antonio azeredo da silveira, minister of foreign affairs; paulo vieira belloti, acting minister of industry and commerce; and joao paulo dos reis velloso, chief of the planning secretariat of the presidency. they had friendly talks.

CHINA AND CANADA

## Chinese Archaeological Finds Exhibition Delegation Arrives in Canada

(NCNA-English Toronto, Aug. 6, 1974)

a delegation of archaeological finds exhibition of the people's republic of china with liu yang-chiao as leader arrived here this afternoon to attend the opening ceremony of the exhibition tomorrow and for a friendly visit to canada at the invitation of the canadian government.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by canadian protocol officials and leading members of quarters concerned.

g. d. wootherspoon, chairman of the board of trustees of the royal ontario museum, gave a reception this evening in honour of the chinese delegation. noah torno, chairman of the chinese exhibition council, chester ronning, canadian friendly personage and member of the chinese exhibition council, as well as other personages from departments concerned attended the reception.

**Chinese Exhibition of Archaeological Finds Opened in Canada**

**(NCNA-English Toronto, Aug. 8, 1974)**

the exhibition of archaeological finds of the people's republic of china was formally opened at the royal ontario museum here last night.

madame leger, wife of canadian governor-general jules leger, inaugurated the ceremony on behalf of the governor-general who is recovering from illness.

among the 1,300 guests were lieutenant governor of ontario province pauline mcgibbon; canadian industry, trade and commerce minister alastair gillespie (representing the canadian government and secretary of state for external affairs mitchell sharp); education minister of ontario province thomas wells (representing ontario provincial premier william davis); former canadian governor general roland michener; canadian friendly personage and member of the chinese exhibition council chester ronning; chairman of the board of trustees of the royal ontario museum g.d. wootherspoon; prominent figures of various circles of canada; and representatives of overseas chinese in toronto.

the chinese delegation of the archaeological finds exhibition headed by liu yang-chiao and chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin attended the opening ceremony.

addressing the ceremony madame leger said, "we welcome the exhibition for its artistic value and for its historical significance. we welcome it as an excellent means to promote further mutual knowledge and understanding of both chinese and canadian people." ambassador chang wen-chin expressed his conviction that this exhibition would make contributions towards furthering the good relationship between the two countries. noah torno, chairman of the chinese exhibition council, also spoke at the ceremony.

after the ceremony the guests visited the exhibition guided by delegation head liu yang-chiao and ambassador chang wen-chin.

noah torno gave a dinner on the occasion of the opening of the chinese exhibition.

the exhibition will be on show till november 6.

CHINA AND CONGO

## Congolese Friendship Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1974)

ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the visiting congolese friendship delegation led by vital balla, president of the congolese association for friendship among peoples.

present on the occasion were hsu han-ping, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and hsing jen-hsien, leading member of a department concerned. congolese ambassador to china dieudonne itoua also attended.

the congolese delegation flew into peking yesterday as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND FRANCE

## France-China Friendship Society Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met and hosted a banquet in honour of the visiting delegation of the france-china friendship society led by joseph marchisio. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

the six french friends arrived here on august 6 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND JAPAN

### Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Gives Performance in Japan's Kyoto

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 8, 1974)

the chinese shanghai acrobatic troupe gave performances in kyoto on august 6 and 7 to the warm welcome of the residents in the city.

among the 4,000 spectators were kyoto mayor motoki funabashi, hiroshi suekawa, magosaburo yoshimura and kiyoshi inoue.

after the performance, yoshio kondo, deputy general director of the kyoto headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), said, "the shanghai acrobatic troupe brings us the acrobatic art of socialist china." "the performance makes us further understand the vigorous spirit of the chinese people."

the shanghai acrobatic troupe arrived in kyoto from osaka on august 5. the same day the troupe leader lin teh-ming and some of its members paid calls on mayor motoki funabashi and at the kyoto headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and organizations of korean and chinese residents in the city.

CHINA AND KOREA

### Chinese and Korean Archers Hold Friendly Contest in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1974)

the archers from the democratic people's republic of korea opened their four-day-long friendly contest with chinese archers here this morning, to the warm welcome of more than two thousand spectators.

among them were yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; leading members of chinese departments concerned li tung-min, pai ping, wang wen-chung and li shu-lan; kwon yung taek, leader of the korean archery delegation; korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, and first secretary of the korean embassy in peking sin gi do. today's schedule included men's 90 and 70 metres and women's 70 and 60 metres events.

when the chinese and korean archers entered the arena arm in arm, the spectators burst into warm applause to welcome the korean comrades-in-arms. the archers of the two countries

displayed good skills. korean woman archer kim kyang min scored 320 points to break the national record of 318 points in the women's 60 metres single-round event. chinese coaches and archers shook her hands warmly in congratulation and presented flowers to her.

chinese archers huang shu-yen and sung shu-hsien improved the 1973 national record of 299 points in the women's 60 metres single-round event by scoring 303 and 301 points respectively. huang shu-yen collected 291 points to shatter the 1973 national record of 289 points in the women's 70 metres single-round event. the spectators warmly cheered the archers for their sterling performance.

at the end of the morning session, the coaches and archers of both countries sat down for a chat, encouraging and congratulating each other, indicative of the profound friendship and unity between the peoples and sportsmen of china and korea.

the contest will continue through saturday.

## Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Korea

**(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1974)**

a chinese friendship visiting group left here by train today for a tour of the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the group is sun fu-lin, vice-chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy leaders are li chiung, deputy director of the foreign affairs office under the provincial revolutionary committee, and pu ke-yi, deputy secretary of the shensi provincial committee of the chinese communist youth league.

the group was seen off at the railway station by yang kung-su, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in china.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

### Malagasy Women's Basketball Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1974)

the malagasy women's basketball delegation with victor sikonina as its leader and julien rakotonirina as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, changsha, kwangchow, shanghai and tientsin and played friendly matches there. the malagasy women basketballers had a friendly get-together with their chinese counterparts here yesterday evening.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

### Chinese Fukien Provincial Badminton Team Visits Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 7, 1974)

the chinese fukien provincial badminton team, led by wang shih-ming, held a friendly match against pakistani national selection team for the teheran asian games in islamabad this evening.

the stadium hall was alive with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and players of both countries. among those present to watch the match were pakistan minister of education abdul hafeez pirzada and chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung. the skill and sportsmanship displayed by the players of the two countries won repeated applause and cheers from the enthusiastic spectators.

the chinese fukien provincial badminton team arrived in pakistan on august 5 for a visit to the country.

the chinese guests were welcomed at a dinner last night by naqi mohsin, secretary of pakistan badminton federation. zakir hussain syed, director of the pakistan sports board, received and had a friendly conversation with them this morning. he reaffirmed pakistan's continued support for china's right to seats in all international sports organisations, and stressed that only the people's republic of china as the sole legal representative had such rights. usurpation by chiang kai-shek clique was illegal.

CHINA AND PERU

## Peruvian Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and gave a dinner for the peru-china cultural institute delegation led by manuel jesus orbegozo, president of the institute. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu.

the peruvian delegation arrived in peking monday at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Romanian Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1974)

the romanian friendship visiting group led by ion stanescu, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the dimbovita county party committee, enplaned here for home today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yang kung-su, cheng chih-ping and hsing jen-hsien, as well as minister-counsellor ion dorobantu of the romanian embassy in peking.

the group's stay in china took its members to peking, shanghai, hangchow, shenyang, talien, changchun and harbin where they viewed industrial, agricultural, educational and historical sites and scenic spots. in all these places, the visitors were warmly received by leading members of the local revolutionary committees and departments concerned and the people.

**Romanian Foreign Minister and Wife Leave Tientsin for Peking**

**(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 8, 1974)**

george macovescu, minister of foreign affairs of the socialist republic of romania, his wife and other distinguished romanian guests left here for peking by train this morning in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan and his wife tso yi.

the romanian guests were seen off at the railway station by chao wu-cheng, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

while in tientsin, the romanian guests visited the takang oilfield and were given a warm welcome by the oil workers. the oilfield in the coastal central part of north china is a new oilfield opened during the great proletarian cultural revolution. displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the oil workers fulfilled the state production plans every year since 1967. they chalked up the crude oil output in the first six months of this year by 22.5 per cent, compared with the same 1973 period. the guests visited drilling sites, oil pumping stations and a refinery. vice-chairman feng hao of the oilfield revolutionary committee gave the guests an account of how the oil workers had built the field by hard work. minister george macovescu congratulated the takang oil workers on their achievement on behalf of the romanian oil workers and workers of other industries and wished them greater successes.

on the same day, some other distinguished romanian guests visited a carpet factory, an embroidery studio and toured a park.

minister macovescu, his wife and other romanian guests arrived here from peking on august 6. romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife were also on the trip.

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the romanian guests. after the banquet, the romanian guests attended a performance of songs, dances and acrobatics by local artistes.

**Romanian Foreign Minister Gives Return Banquet in Peking**

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1974)

george macovescu, minister of foreign affairs of the socialist republic of romania, and his wife gave a return banquet here this evening.

among those attending the banquet were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee hsu yun-pei and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li en-chiu.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife and embassy officials were on hand.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

addressing the banquet, george macovescu said that during their stay in china he and his colleagues were accorded a welcome full of fraternal sentiments everywhere they went. "all this has left a most beautiful impression on us," he added.

the romanian foreign minister stated that "our talks are fruitful", adding that "we have reviewed the ever-increasing development of the relations of cooperation between romania and china in the political, economic, scientific and technical, cultural and journalistic fields as well as between our two ministries of foreign affairs." "we have also discussed a series of urgent issues in international life of concern to our two countries and peoples," he noted.

george macovescu stressed: "our two countries strive for a more solid establishment in the relations among states of the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in other's internal affairs and mutual benefit. we take joint action against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism. as developing socialist countries, the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china seek to strengthen their solidarity with the peoples who have embarked on the road of independent development and work for their social and economic development."

the romanian foreign minister said that while touring china they saw that the fraternal chinese people were working with vigour and vim under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung and had scored outstanding achievements. "we sincerely wish you new and still greater successes in this year, the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china," he added.

foreign minister chi peng-fei said: "in the past few days, foreign minister george macovescu and his party visited peking and tientsin and saw the takang oilfield, factories, places of historical interest and scenic spots, and witnessed everywhere the sincere friendship of the chinese people for the fraternal romanian people. during your visit, our two sides had an extensive and thorough exchange of views on questions of common interest in a fraternal and very friendly atmosphere. this is very useful for the furtherance of mutual understanding and the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples."

the chinese foreign minister wished the romanian people new and still greater achievements under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, and declared that the chinese people would, as always, give firm support to the romanian people in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and oppose hegemonism and power politics.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

**New Tsars Follow Suit After Old Tsars**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1974)**

the soviet revisionist leading group once and again complained that they had been completely misrepresented as successors to tsarist imperialism. they obstinately denied that they were continuing the aggressive and colonialist policies of tsarist russia in a given way of social-imperialism. an article of "sovetskaya rossia" released by tass on july 29 repeated the attack against china for "trying to revise history" and attempting "to picture the ussr as a successor to tsarism and to shift on it the responsibility for the policy of the tsarist government".

why are the soviet revisionist bigwigs so much afraid of delving into the history of tsarist russia? it is precisely because they have taken over the mantle of the old tsars in carrying out aggression and expansion. their fear exactly shows that it is greatly instructive to review the history of tsarist russia. a contrast between the history of tsarist russia and the realities of soviet revisionism will further expose the expansionist features of brezhnev and company.

referring to the expansionist policy of tsarist russia, the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat karl marx

pointed out: "its methods, its tactics, its manoeuvres may change, but the polar star of its policy -- world domination -- is a fixed star." is there any difference between the soviet social-imperialists and the old tsars in their efforts for world domination? no. it can be said that they are entirely at one with each other in this regard.

tsar nicholas the first once clamoured that "the monarch of russia is the master of all europe." soviet revisionism today regards itself as the patriarch of the "community (or the big family)" and east europe as its spheres of influence and has tried its utmost to extend into west europe. nikolai muraviev, a lieutenant general of tsarist russia, declared that russia wanted "to rule over the asian region of the east". the soviet revisionists have been trying all they can to peddle their "collective security system in asia" with a fond fancy for the domination over asia. peter the great had vainly attempted "to conquer constantinople and india". the soviet revisionists have tightened their control of india through economic and military "aid" and imposed on it a treaty of "peace, friendship and cooperation" with a view to reducing it to dependency. at the same time they have never stopped sabotage and subversive activities in south asia so as to stretch into the indian ocean. tsarina catherine the second tried her best to "gain a firm foothold in the mediterranean sea". the soviet revisionists have sent large numbers of warships into the mediterranean and declared arrogantly: the soviet union is a mediterranean power and the presence of soviet warships in the mediterranean is only natural.

the soviet revisionists have not only strained their efforts to grab what the old tsars had attempted to grab but have gone far ahead of their predecessors in regard to expansionist ambitions. while attempting to control the middle east, the brezhnev clique want to have a hand in africa, latin america and oceania. apart from expansion on the land, they are also seeking "unlimited control over the sea". they are preoccupied with a fierce global contention with u.s. imperialism for the reign over the whole world, thus bringing intranquillity to the world.

soviet social-imperialism has not only inherited the expansionist ambitions of the old tsars but has taken over their methods for expansion as well.

friedrich engels said: "there was no land-grab, no outrage, no repression on the part of tsarism which was not carried out under the pretext of enlightenment, of liberalism, of the liberation of nations." under the pretext of "defending and consolidating the fruits of socialism", the soviet revisionism has forcibly pushed through the "theory on limited sovereignty" in relations with the "community" members, trampled underfoot their sovereign rights and even resorted to armed occupation. flying the

flag of "supporting the national liberation movements", they have made inroads into some countries through economic and military "aid" and tried to turn them into dependent countries. although the old and new tsars fly different flags, they are exactly alike in aggressive natures.

whenever reaching out abroad with grasping hands, the old tsars would say that a certain area was "of political and economic interest" to russia which, therefore, "cannot remain indifferent to the destiny of the area". today, the soviet social-imperialists carry out external expansion, putting forward the "theory of having interests". when they instigated india to dismember pakistan, they openly declared that this matter "involved the interests of the security of the soviet union" which, therefore, "cannot remain indifferent". with regard to the recent tension in cyprus, the soviet revisionists alleged that "the mediterranean is a place adjoining to the southern part of the soviet union" which, therefore, "cannot close its eyes to the developments in cyprus". they even said that the "interests of security" of the soviet union require its armymen to "go abroad" and "serve in any places necessary".

tsarist russia used to describe its armed aggression as carried out "on invitation". lenin pointed out that the ruling clique in tsarist russia "have long been intriguing both in galicia and armenia, etc., spending millions on bribing the 'moscow-philes', stopping at no crime to achieve the lofty aim of 'uniting'." such was the case with many areas which, upon the "application" of the "moscow-philes", were annexed by tsarist russian troops "on invitation". during the armed invasion of czechoslovakia in 1968, the soviet revisionists played the same trick of old tsars, concocting an "invitation" from a so-called czechoslovak "party and state activist".

another important method of tsarist russia in carrying out aggression was to send spies abroad and recruit agents to hatch subversive and sabotage activities. karl marx and friedrich engels pointed out at their time that russia had recruited a large number of highly-paid agents, that russian diplomatic organs always had agents of various kinds at their disposal and that the history of the balkan peninsula in the latest hundred years can provide sufficient examples to show what the official circles in russia could do to remove with poison, daggers, etc. those who hinder them. the soviet revisionists outdo the old tsars in this regard. according to press reports, soviet spying activities have spread to some 90 countries. half of the soviet revisionist diplomats abroad are engaged in espionage activities. the soviet revisionists have also "bought over traitors whom they put in use." well known too are their despicable acts of plotting coup d'etats and carrying out subversion in other countries through spies and agents.

too numerous to be counted are cases of the soviet revisionists taking over the old tsars' tactics in carrying out aggression and expansion. following in the old tsars' steps in fulfilling their hegemonic ambitions of aggression and expansion, the new tsars are the very images of the old tsars and are worthy of being called their successors. this is a natural result of the soviet revisionist renegade clique's restoration of capitalism and turning into social-imperialism.

the times are advancing and the people are awakening. the romanov dynasty did not escape destruction after a 300-year rule; within 20 years the khrushchov-brezhnev dynasty is already ridden with crises and has got into trouble everywhere, as the verse goes, "flowers fall off, do what one may." the new tsars, who follow in the old tsars' footsteps of aggression and expansion, will collapse faster and more miserably than their predecessors.

## CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

### Head of Swiss Political Department Leaves Peking for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1974)

pierre graber, member of the federal council and head of the political department of the swiss confederation, and his party left here for hangchow by air this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, and chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting.

the guests are being accompanied on the tour by an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry, and albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china.

present at the airport were also mrs. natural and officials of the swiss embassy in peking.

while in peking, the distinguished swiss guests visited the "may 7" cadre school of the tungcheng district of peking, tsinghua university and the palace museum, watched a performance by the peking acrobatic troupe and toured the great wall, ting ling (one of the ming tombs) and other historical sites.

CHINA AND UN

## Statement on Question of Economic Zone by Deputy Leader of Chinese Delegation Ling Ching at 2nd Committee of 3rd UN Conference on Law of Sea

(NCNA-English Caracas, Aug. 6, 1974)

deputy leader of the chinese delegation ling ching in his speech at the second committee of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea on august 1 supported the reasonable proposal of the third world countries for the establishment of a territorial sea and an exclusive economic zone with the maximum limit of 200 miles and denounced the superpowers for recognizing the concept of economic zone in words but denying the full sovereignty of coastal states over exclusive economic zones in deeds in an attempt to wrest the right of the developing coastal states on their exclusive economic zones.

ling ching said: "the establishment of exclusive economic zones is an important question under the new law of the sea. the numerous asian, african and latin american countries and peoples have long suffered from aggression and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and particularly the superpowers. in order to safeguard their state sovereignty and resources and develop the national economy, they demand the establishment of a territorial sea and an exclusive economic zone with the maximum limit of 200 nautical miles. their demand is entirely proper and reasonable, and it is only right and natural that their position has won widespread support and response from many other countries in the world."

referring to the full sovereignty of a coastal state over the renewable and non-renewable resources in its economic zone, he said: the renewable and non-renewable resources in the off-shore sea areas of a coastal state are an integral part of its natural resources and an important means for the development of its national economy. today, the numerous developing countries have declared their permanent sovereignty over their own off-shore resources. this represents their legitimate rights and interests, which should be respected by other countries. but the superpowers, while giving verbal recognition to the economic zone, propose that restrictions should be placed on the sovereignty of coastal states over their resources. on the question of fisheries for instance, one superpower proposed that "the coastal state shall allow foreign fishermen, on a non-discriminatory basis, the right to fish within this zone... in cases when this state does not harvest 100 per cent of the allowable catch within the economic zone." that is to say, you developing countries may have economic zones nominally, but all the same i, a superpower, have the right to the fishery resources in

such zones. this is in fact a refurbished version of the well-known proposition repeatedly tabled by this superpower that coastal states be allowed only "preferential rights" of fishing in their own off-shore areas. he added: "the developing countries will never take orders from others as to which of their rights may be regained and which must be waived."

he said: "we are of the opinion that a coastal state may, in accordance with its wish and needs, allow foreign fishermen to fish in the sea areas under its jurisdiction by bilateral or regional agreements, since it is a matter of the exercise of sovereignty by the coastal state and should be decided by the coastal state itself. but it must not be provided beforehand that the coastal state shall have the obligation to grant foreign states any such rights. what the developing countries want is full sovereignty over their resources and not a few roubles. we also hold that the land-locked countries should enjoy reasonable rights to and benefits from the resources in the economic zones of their respective neighbouring coastal states. concrete arrangements can be made through full consultations between coastal and land-locked countries on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. appropriate arrangements should also be made by regions concerned to take care of the interests of geographically disadvantaged countries. any attempt to make use of this question to poison the relations between coastal states and land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states, and to deliberately muddy the waters, so as to carry out aggressive designs on the rights of the coastal states over their exclusive economic zones will be futile."

on the exercise of exclusive jurisdiction of coastal states over the economic zone, he said: since a coastal state exercises full sovereignty over the natural resources of its economic zone, it follows naturally that the coastal state should exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the economic zone. for instance, the coastal state has every right to protect, use, explore and exploit all the natural resources in the zone, to adopt necessary measures and regulations to prevent these resources from being plundered, encroached on, damaged or polluted, and to exercise overall control and regulation f the marine environment and scientific research within the zone. however, the superpowers do not recognize the exclusive jurisdiction of the coastal state over the entire economic zone. both of them proposed that coastal state jurisdiction should be subject to "international standards", should be "in conformity with the recommendations of the competent international organizations", and should even be "in compliance with any internationally agreed rules". recently, a superpower, after listing a series of coastal state "duties" in respect of the economic zone, went so far as to openly indicate that the coastal state may not regulate scientific research and prevention of vessel-based pollution in the economic zone. therefore, to place restrictions either on

coastal state sovereignty over the resources of the economic zone, or on coastal state jurisdiction, is to deny the "exclusive" nature of the exclusive economic zone, in other words, to profess acceptance of the concept of the economic zone but actually castrate its essential contents. this is absolutely impermissible.

ling ching pointed out: the developing countries of asia, africa and latin america including nigeria as well as a number of other countries have already put forward principles and propositions in this respect. these propositions not only safeguard the coastal state's sovereignty over the resources and its jurisdiction over the zone, but also take into account the convenience of navigation and other legitimate rights and interests of other countries. he expressed support for these principles and propositions.

he pointed out in conclusion: the chinese delegation is firmly opposed to attempts at taking other issues as preconditions to a solution of the question of the exclusive economic zone. for instance, someone declares that free passage of his warships through straits lying within the limits of the territorial seas must be recognized before he can accept the proposition of establishing economic zones. this is no "package settlement"; this is out-and-out blackmail. the chinese delegation reiterates that any attempt to strike a deal at the expense of the sovereignty of other states will definitely not be tolerated.

## CHINA AND VIETNAM

### DRVN Government Economic Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 8, 1974)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by special plane this afternoon.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by wei kuo-ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, first secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, liu chung-kuei, an ping-sheng and chin ying-chi, secretaries of the c.p.c. kwangsi regional committee and vice-chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee, chao hsin-jan, commander of the kwangsi regional command

of the chinese people's liberation army, and hsiao han, secretary of the c.p.c. nanning municipal committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

present was chinese foreign trade minister li chiang who had accompanied the delegation to kwangsi.

also present were ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, nguyen trong vinh, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen am, d.r.v.n. consul-general in nanning, and nguyen khoi, vice-consul of the consulate-general.

today, vice-premier le thanh nghi and the other vietnamese comrades, in separate groups visited a people's commune in wuming county and the nanning rice-transplanter factory, and were warmly received there. they were escorted on the visit by liu chung-kuei and chin ying-chi respectively.

**Football Team of Vietnam People's Army Plays Opening Match in Kwangchow**

**(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 8, 1974)**

the football team of the viet nam people's army played its first friendly match in china with the football team of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army this afternoon to the warm welcome of nearly thirty thousand spectators.

watching the match were chao tzu-yang, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, hsiao yuan-li, yeh chien-min and ou chih-fu, leading members of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, liu chi-fa, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and sun lo-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

present were also consul le quang dien and vice-consul bui ngoc lien of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow.

the yuehhsiushan stadium today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the peoples, armies and sportsmen of china and viet nam. a vociferous ovation erupted to greet the vietnamese comrades-in-arms when they entered the field arm in arm with the home players.

the visitors, aged 22 on the average, are noted for their fast and agile game as well as their individual skills and team work. they won first place in the recent 1974 national football tournament.

the kwangchow army team is a new squad, and tonight's was its first international appearance.

the vietnamese army team seized the initiative right from the beginning. they used short triangle passes and made fast breaks on the wings to score two goals in quick succession.

the home players put up a stiff resistance, coupled with occasional counterattacks, before conceding another goal.

at the end of the match, the coaches and players of the two teams warmly shook hands and exchanged encouraging remarks, indicative of the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the peoples, armies and sportsmen of china and viet nam.

## CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

### Yemen Arab Republic's Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Aug. 6, 1974)

mohsin al einy, prime minister and foreign minister of the yemen arab republic, received chinese ambassador chang tsan-ming at the foreign office here today.

the prime minister had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

## CHINA AND ZAMBIA

### Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Dinner for Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 6, 1974)

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen gave a dinner here this evening for the visit of the chinese government delegation led by su chieh, vice-minister of communications, which came here to attend the sixth-round talks on the tan-zam railway.

among the more than one hundred guests were members of the central committee of the united national independence party of zambia r. kamanga, e. mudenda, f. chitambala and j. mutti; minister of power, transport and works soko; minister of home affairs a.m. milner; minister of planning

and finance a. chikwanda; minister of labour and social services h. banda; minister of foreign affairs v.j. mwaanga; minister of health mrs. m. bull; minister of commerce r. kunda; minister of information and broadcasting c.m. mwananshiku; state minister of planning and finance mrs. monze; state minister of commerce s.k. tembo; state minister of the prime minister's office a.k. simuchimba; and other high-ranking officials of the zambian government.

the tanzanian government delegation led by minister for communications and works m. lusinde was present.

the hosts and guests wished for increased friendship and cooperation among zambia, tanzania and china. the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Zambian Prime Minister Fetes Chinese and Tanzanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 7, 1974)

zambian prime minister mainza chona gave a luncheon at the parliament hall here today in honour of the chinese and tanzanian government delegations to attend the sixth round of talks on the tanzania-zambia railway.

guests at the luncheon were su chieh, vice-minister of communications and head of the chinese government delegation and malecela lusinde, minister for communications and works and head of the tanzanian government delegation as well as all members of the two delegations.

chinese ambassador li chiang-fen and tanzanian high commissioner to zambia katikaza were present.

also attending were members of the central committee of the united national independence party of zambia, cabinet members, state ministers and other high ranking zambian officials.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

**2nd Committee of 3rd UN Sea Law Conference Concludes Debate on Exclusive Economic Zone**

(NCNA-English Caracas, Aug. 6, 1974)

the 2nd committee of the 3rd u.n. conference on the law of the sea concluded today its debate on the establishment of an exclusive economic zone. representatives from more than 90 countries spoke on the issue.

the debate which lasted for nearly four days fully reflected the excellent situation of the third world's unity against hegemony. representatives of numerous asian, african and latin american countries strongly condemned the superpowers for pushing maritime hegemonism and firmly demanded total abolition of the old regime of the law of the sea based on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism and enactment of a new law including establishment of a territorial sea and an exclusive economic zone with the maximum limit of 200 nautical miles.

during the debate, the delegation of the soviet revisionists, seeing that the struggle of the third world countries to defend 200-mile maritime rights and the exclusive economic zone has become an irresistible trend, dished up the socalled draft articles on the economic zone, in which it pretended to agree to the establishment of an economic zone, but asserted on the other hand that "all questions concerning the law of the sea are inter-related and must be resolved as a package deal." the draft articles declared arrogantly that the soviet union is prepared to "agree" to the establishment of an economic zone, on condition that decisions are also accepted by the conference on the 12-mile breadth of territorial waters, the "freedom" of passage through straits, "freedom" of navigation, "freedom" of scientific research, and so on. all these prerequisites have completely exposed the hideous features of soviet social-imperialism as an out-and-out marine despot. the representative of u.s.a., the other superpower, also raised many restrictions and reservations concerning the economic zone.

diametrically opposite to the soviet revisionists' draft articles, the nigerian representative put forth his draft articles on an exclusive economic zone which declared that a coastal state has the right to establish beyond its territorial sea, an exclusive economic zone the outer limit of which shall not exceed 200 nautical miles measured from the applicable baselines for measuring the territorial sea. in the exclusive economic zone, a coastal state has the exclusive right to explore and exploit the renewable living resources of the sea and the seabed; the sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting the non-renewable resources of the continental shelf, the seabed and the subsoil thereof; and the exclusive jurisdiction for the purpose of control, regulation and preservation of the marine environment including

pollution control and abatement, and control and regulation of scientific research. the draft articles pointed out that in the exclusive economic zone of the coastal state, all other states are duty bound not to interfere with the exercise by the coastal state of its rights and competences. the draft articles put forward by nigeria received the support of many third world countries.

canada, chile, iceland, india, indonesia, mauritius, mexico, new zealand and norway put forth a joint proposal, calling for an economic zone stretching to 200 miles from the coast, within which each coastal state would have sovereign rights over the resources.

s. plake, head of the albanian delegation, strongly denounced the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, for pursuing a policy of maritime hegemonism. the united states and the soviet union, he said, are in fact stubbornly against recognising the right of a coastal country to establish its exclusive economic zone.

plake pointed out that the thesis of "preferential rights" of fishing preached by the united states and the soviet union will reduce the sovereign rights of the coastal states and throw the doors wide open for the big fishing fleets of the two superpowers to plunder the fishing resources of the coastal states.

referring to scientific research within exclusive zones, plake stressed that this must be agreed in advance by the coastal states, because the two superpowers are striving to assure their military presence in the off-shore zones of sovereign states and to collect military information of these states. they have transformed science and technology into an instrument of their neo-colonialist policy, he added.

the entire position of the united states and the soviet union on this question, he said, is to internationalize the exclusive economic zone and to substitute the sovereign rights and exclusive jurisdiction of a coastal state by a regime whose competences are miserably reduced, so as to perpetuate the notorious "freedom of fishing" within the zone. he pointed out that the new convention on the law of the sea should also explicitly forbid massive concentrations of foreign military fleet and military exercises.

representative of the democratic people's republic of korea kim chang guk expressed support to the concept of the economic zone, or the patrimonial sea, up to 200 nautical miles. he said: "we understand that some imperialist powers, in fact, are opposing it in the committee." he stressed, "the imperialist powers rejected the sovereign rights and exclusive rights of the coastal states on the question of the economic zone or patrimonial sea. one power opposed the establishment of exclusive rights of coastal states over fishery resources in a zone extending far beyond the limit of the territorial sea. the other power had proposed that foreign fishermen should have

'nondiscriminatory rights' to fish in another coastal state's economic zone when that state does not make a 100-per cent use of its resources in the zone. this, in other words, means that they are attempting to catch, at will, the living resources in the economic zone of other states beyond the limit of the territorial sea." "it is one of the threats to the developing coastal states," he said. "such an anxiety of ours stems from the imperialist pillage of the fishing resources in the golden fishing ground of the south sea of our country and in the fishing ground of other developing countries. we, therefore, oppose such assertions of the imperialist powers."

the deputy leader of the chinese delegation ling ching also dwelt on the exclusive economic zone in his speech. (excerpts from his speech to be released separately).

representatives from kenya and senegal exposed the superpowers' attempt to cut away the essence and the soul of the exclusive economic zone. the kenyan representative said that some delegations, while claiming to accept the conception of exclusive economic zone, interpreted it narrowly, confining it to exploration and exploitation of resources and putting an obligation on the coastal state not to interfere with navigation or other uses of the sea.

the representative of sri lanka also refuted the proposal tabled again and again by the soviet union that coastal states be allowed only socalled "preferential rights" of fishing in their own offshore areas. he supported the idea that the needs of the landlocked and other geographically disadvantageous states must receive universal recognition.

the representative of guyana criticised the superpowers by saying that any arrangement which would tie the fishing rights of the coastal state to its ability to exploit the economic zone would favour the technologically advanced superpowers.

the representative of democratic yemen condemned the maritime powers for opposing the establishment of the economic zone by using the tactics of an overall package including the socalled free transit through straits used for international navigation.

the representative of somalia stressed that the interests of the developing countries would best be safeguarded by the 200-mile territorial sea.

the representative of brazil resolutely supported the 200-mile territorial sea. challenging the superpowers' maritime hegemony, he countered sharply with the questions: do coastal states have only certain specified rights within their economic zones, or are economic zones to be recognized as falling clearly under the sway of the coastal states? would the big powers have the right

in the economic zone to engage their navies in exercises and gunfire, and the launching of missiles? none of these indicated actions is permissible, he said.

the representative of togo declared that if the concept of exclusive economic zone was not adopted by the conference, togo would have no option but to claim a 200-mile territorial belt in order to defend its maritime sovereignty.

the representatives of peru, ecuador, panama and libya opposed the marine powers' despotic act of plundering the sea resources of other countries.

the representative of the landlocked laos said that his country will support the creation of economic zones if landlocked states can participate on an equal footing in exploiting all sorts of resources in the economic zones of other countries in their region. he described the superpowers' scramble for maritime hegemony as a frantic race.

the exposure and repudiation of the superpowers' insistence on maritime hegemonism by the representatives of many third world countries and other small and medium-sized countries threw the representative of the soviet revisionists into complete isolation. in his speech on august 5 the soviet revisionists' representative shamelessly denied the facts by professing that the soviet union had never plundered the resources of other countries, and that it had always followed the policy of "undertaking internationalist obligations" and "respecting" the sovereignty of third world nations. he once again viciously slandered the albanian and chinese delegations for their just stand at the meeting.

head of the albanian delegation s. plake laid bare the lies and hypocrisy of the soviet revisionists' representative. he pointed out that it was an indisputable fact that soviet revisionist social-imperialism has long pursued the policy of great-power chauvinism.

deputy leader of the chinese delegation ling ching pointed out in his reply that the soviet union has large numbers of fishing fleets engaged in plundering the fishery resources of other countries. this is a fact clear to many countries, and a number of countries have lodged protests with the soviet union against this matter. on the question of free passage of warships through straits, the soviet position shows nothing but utter contempt for the sovereignty of the coastal states bordering on straits, and such a position is aimed at pursuing the imperialist strategy of contending for world hegemony. some countries declared their own regions zones of peace. is it not precisely because the warships of the superpowers are dashing across the oceans everywhere, threatening and

endangering the security of the countries in these regions? China is resolutely opposed to taking the free passage of warships through straits used for international navigation as a precondition to a package settlement.

After S. Plake and Ling Ching took the floor, the Soviet representative was dumbfounded and utterly disconcerted.

The second committee debated on the question of continental shelf from July 26 to 30 prior to its discussion on an exclusive economic zone.

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WORKERS' UNIVERSITIES

## Persist in Placing Proletarian Politics in Command and Run Well the Workers' University through Struggle

by

the Party branch of the "July 21" Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 20, 1974)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant "July 21" directive, the "July 21" Workers' University of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant was born in September 1968. Based on the need for the technical development of our plant and the machine tool trade, we set up a special course in "Grinding Machine Design and Building," and workers with practical experience from our plant were enrolled into the school for study so as to bring up worker-technicians who not only understood Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, but also mastered certain scientific and technical theories. The school system was originally fixed at two years, but subsequently, based on actual conditions, that was changed into three years. The first group of 52 students, who graduated on July 21, 1971, have returned to the practice of production. The second group of 96 students (including 40 workers sent over by two fraternal plants in Shanghai) will also be graduating on July 21 this year. The facts show that so long as work is conscientiously carried out in accordance with the orientation charted by Chairman Mao, we of the working people not only can run a university, but also can run it well.

### Persist in Placing Ideological Education Above All Else

A workers' university operated by a plant must first place proletarian politics in command and place ideological education above all else. There had been a controversy regarding this matter in the initial period of running the school. Some people thought that the primary purpose of bringing the worker-students to the school for a few years of study was to

replenish their vocational knowledge, and the question of "redness" was not important since their main task in the school was to acquire "expertness." In the second term, there was an old worker-student, who immediately engrossed himself in the study of technical books the moment he came to the school. When he was unable to catch up in study, he thought that it was mainly because he had not "worked hard" enough. Later, with the help of comrades, he seriously studied Chairman Mao's thought on revolution in education and the experience of old worker-student Li Yin-hsiang of the first term and other comrades in correctly handling the relations between politics and vocation, and discovered his own gap. From then on, he conscientiously studied works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings and diligently transformed his world outlook. Having solved the problem of political orientation, he used the philosophical thought of Chairman Mao to guide his own action, emancipated himself from enslavement by books, improved his method of study, and very quickly caught up with his comrades-in-arms. In the graduation practice this term, he took part in the task of designing the mechanical portion of the 2,000-ton forge and the quality of his design reached a rather high level.

This example tell us that in a workers' university run by a plant, it is necessary to follow Chairman Mao's teaching that "all work in school is carried out for the sake of transforming the thinking of the students" and place political and ideological education above all else so as to enable the worker-students to step up the plain class feeling of studying hard for grasping immeasurable powers in science and technology to the plane of line awareness, before it is possible to have sharp eyes and a clear mind and to win "freedom" in class struggle and the two-line struggle. This is the fundamental problem in the training of worker-technicians. Particularly in the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, everybody has come to see further that in order to train worker-technicians, the workers' university run by our plant must occupy firmly the ground of science and technology and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. We cannot be just the trail-blazers of technical innovation, but should also be vanguard for opposing and guarding against revisionism. The contingent of worker-technicians is not merely a technical force, but should also be a contingent of Marxist theorists not separated from production. Only in this way can the working class shoulder their historic task and carry the proletarian revolution through to the end.

Because of this, we have further strengthened Marxist education. In the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we organized the worker-students to study in association with the reality of class struggle and the two-line struggle, the main points of such works by Marx and Lenin as the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution" and "Anti-Dühring" as well as the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao. Through discussing and explaining "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classical Philosophy" and "Materialism and Empiro-Criticism" and studying the documents of the 9th and the 10th Congresses of the Party as well as the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, we have a deep understanding of the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, and criticized the ultra-Right essence

of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline. Recently, for the sake of carrying on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, popular and sustained way, we have whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for studying the over two thousand years long history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism among the worker-students, assimilated the experience of class struggle in history, and by adhering to the socialist road and opposing capitalist restoration, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Because we have implemented the principle of placing proletarian politics in command and keeping ideological education to the fore, the worker-students trained by us are not only a technical force, but also a contingent of Marxist theorists not separated from production. They are not only trail-blazers in technical innovation, but also the vanguard in opposing and guarding against revisionism. In their third-year study, the second term of worker-students have written almost a million words on ideas obtained in their study of the works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, and written more than a thousand articles for mass criticism.

## Consolidate and Develop the Gains of Teaching Reform through Struggle

In order to conduct teaching in the special courses of the workers' university run by the plant, it is necessary to study theory on the basis of practice and implement the principle of uniting theory with practice.

Some people are of the opinion that as the worker-students of the university run by our plant have rich practical experience, and as the several years' time spent in studying at school is very valuable to them, we should try to teach them as much book knowledge as possible.

As we studied Chairman Mao's thought on revolution in education, we looked back over the process of growth of the worker-technicians in our plant, and rejected this proposal to simply instill book knowledge into the worker-students. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare," we introduced the actual problems of production of the plant into the whole course of teaching, and in accordance with the salient features of the worker-students, carried out the teaching of theory in conjunction with the practice of the design and manufacture of typical products. We divided the whole course of teaching into the four stages of short-term study of basic knowledge, conducting practice and teaching side by side, teaching theory more systematically on the basis of practice and practice again under the guidance of theory, so as to enable the worker-students to study vocational theory on the basis of enlarging and deepening their practice.

The worker-students of the first term trained by us with this method have broadened their outlook, strengthened their capacity for private study, and enhanced their ability to analyze and solve problems. They not only have produced products with grinding machines in the school, but also played their specific part after their return to the various workshops and departments of the plant after graduation. In the past three years, they have completed 28 items of more important products or technical innovations and equipment designs.

Teaching conducted in conjunction with typical products follows a process of uninterrupted perfection and improvement. Because of this, in the process of teaching the second term, we paid more attention to overcoming certain shortcomings or imperfections in the first term of teaching, and went further in search of the new law governing the method of teaching. For example, in the course of teaching the second term, we purposely made use of the period of manual labor following the admission of the worker-students into the school to arrange for their participation in hot work, cold work and installation labor, their visits to other plants, and enlarging their practical foundation. Attention was also paid to the link up and transition of various stages of teaching. For example, after the short-term study of basic knowledge, besides arranging for the students to carry out the surveying and drawing of typical products, a "small project" or the design of a simple part of a machine tool was added as a "battle rehearsal" for the second stage of teaching. After completing the teaching of theory at the third stage, a "large-scale operation" was carried out and the worker-students were allowed to accomplish independently the computation of the design of a gear box for a set of machine tool. They not only made out the drawings, but also had to conduct theoretical analysis and write instructions on the computation of the design. This was an all-out test, as well as a preparation for the graduation practice. Because we had acquired teaching experience in the first term and carried out the above-mentioned improvements, we were in a position to show a bit more initiative in our teaching work in the second term. We believe that through unremitting practice and summing up, we surely can form a teaching system and teaching order applicable to the workers' university run by a socialist plant.

Some people hold that carrying out teaching in conjunction with typical products is strong in capacity for actual work but weak in basic theory and has "not enough stamina." This is a one-sided view. Carrying out teaching in conjunction with typical products does not mean that theoretical foundation is not called for. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Marxism emphasizes the importance of theory precisely and only because it can guide action. If we have a correct theory but merely prate about it, pigeonhole it and do not put it into practice, then that theory, however good, is of no significance." There were in the old college of science and engineering more than 30 courses and almost two-thirds of them were made up of fundamental courses and specialized theoretical courses. However, the students did not know how to put them into application after graduation. In order to truly solve one or two actual problems, they had to learn all over again from the beginning through practice. Moreover, teaching carried out in conjunction with typical products is for laying down a theoretical foundation under the condition of enlarging and deepening the practical foundation, and with emphasis laid on training the students' ability to analyze and solve problems, theoretical knowledge is not weakened but strengthened. The area is not narrower but broader.

Practice shows that as long as we persist in unremittingly perfecting the method of conducting teaching in conjunction with typical products in accordance with the principle of unity of theory and practice and gradually mastering its internal law, we can further deepen the theoretical

foundation of the worker-students. In the course of teaching the second term, our school paid more attention to consciously organizing the various processes and links of teaching according to the Marxist theory of knowledge and developing private-study activities so as to strengthen and raise the new contents of vocational and theoretical courses. For example, through studying in the course in electrical appliances, the worker-students of the first term were generally able to read the circuit diagrams of electrical appliances for machine tools, and some individuals could design the wiring of electrical appliances for machine tools under the guidance of professional men. The students of the first term generally could design the wiring of electrical appliances for machine tools under the guidance of professional men, and after their graduation, about 20 percent of the students could independently design of the whole wiring of electrical appliances for machine tools according to the demands of professional men, and some could even make use of controllable silicon and other new techniques.

The practice of our school in consolidating and developing the gains of educational reform has enabled us to realize that on the question of treating the relationship of theory with practice, the old force of habit is extremely stubborn. Some people could repudiate theory the moment they discuss practice, and some would negate practice the moment they discuss theory, and consequently, they are unable to understand correctly this new thing of conducting teaching in conjunction with typical products. Therefore, the reform of the method of teaching is always closely linked with the transformation of the world outlook.

## Persist in Relying on the Working Class to Run the School Well

In the past six years of practice in the revolution in education, another question more deeply understood by us is that although our school is run in the plant, we can never forget the workers of the whole plant and the working class. Only by firmly and closely relying on the working class could the workers' university be run well.

There are very few professional men in our teaching rank. Many teaching tasks, especially the design and technology of typical products and the task of manufacturing them mainly have to rely on the part-time teachers in the plant to fulfill. For the sake of implementing Chairman Mao's "July 21" directive, unremittingly strengthening the technical force of the working class, many of part-time teachers have shouldered the twin loads of production and teaching, and frequently sacrificed their free time to carry out the preparation of lessons. For the sake of giving better lectures, some part-time teachers have also gone among the students beforehand to acquaint themselves with conditions so that their lectures could be directed at something.

Every text book used in our school also embodies the heart's blood of the workers and technicians of our plant. Among the six persons charged with the compilation of a volume of teaching material entitled, "Design and Building of Grinding Machines" alone, three were part-time teachers or workers in the plant. Apart from them, more than 80 persons also took part directly in the preparation of this book. The broad masses of worker regarded proper compilation of teaching materials for the new type of workers'

university run by the plant as their "due task." They actively gave operational demonstrations of their own accord and explained things to the compilers. Some even forfeited their rest and braved wind and rain to go to the plant to battle alongside with the professional men. Because the workers and technicians of the plant took part in the compilation of teaching materials, they played a very important part in insuring that the teaching materials were "short but fine" and capable of combining theory with practice, reflecting the salient features of the plant and opportunely summing up the advanced techniques, thus improving the quality of the teaching materials.

The various workshops and laboratories of the plant are our school's bases for conducting production and experiment. For the sake of guaranteeing the requirements of teaching, many workshops let the worker-students use their best equipment.

Relying on the working people to run the school with open doors is a question bearing on whom we should rely on to run the university operated by the plant and whom we should keep pace with, as well as a question of the orientation and line in running the school. The working class has the deepest understanding of and implement most thoroughly Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought. Their active participation in the revolution in education is for the sake of training a red-and-expert technical force to serve their own class, to firmly occupy the various spheres of the superstructure and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because of this, they are especially concerned with the question of the political orientation of the workers' university.

Many workers regularly held talks with the worker-students sent out by their own squad unit, and expressed concern over their political growth. For the sake of insuring the supervision of the school by the workers of the whole plant, the Party committee of the plant also adopted such measures as keeping the workers of the whole plant informed of the condition of the school by means of broadcasts and blackboard bulletins, letting the worker-students take part in meetings to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and started at irregular intervals revolutionary mass criticism columns for the "July 21" Workers' University in the plant area.

In the practice of the revolution in education in the second term, we also organized the worker-students to step out of their own plants and go to visit such fraternal units as the Shanghai No. 8 Machine Tools Plant and the Forge Press Plant for conducting studies and investigations and graduation practice. For the sake of chiming in with the development teaching work in the 4th term, we also accepted some design tasks from some fraternal factories. These measures enabled us to taste the goodness of running the university operated by the plant with the door open. This door is opened not only to the various workshops (departments) of the plant itself, but also to society. For example, the worker-students of the second term who took part in the design and building of the screw-thread grinding machine of the No. 8 Machine Tools Plant studied the "July 21" directive of Chairman Mao together with the workers of the plant under the leadership of the Party general branch, criticized together with them such reactionary fallacies as

"subdue one's self and return to propriety" and "only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class cannot be changed" propagated by Lin Piao and Confucius, and raised their understanding of the great significance in carrying out this graduation practice well. Fighting valiantly day and night, they fulfilled within only slightly more than three months a design task which normally required the technicians at least half a year to complete, and the quality of the design was even better. With the energetic support of various fraternal factories and the concerted efforts of the whole body of master craftsmen of the No. 8 Machine Tools Plant, they took only slightly more than two months to build this unit of screw-thread grinding machine. This not only gave the worker-students an all-round study and tempering vocationally, but enabled them to learn many things unavailable from textbooks also by means of the graduation practice.

In the past six years, we have through the practice of the revolution in education deeply felt that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the battlefront of education is very violent. Each step forward taken by us ran into resistance and struggle. Although we have how scored certain achievements, the struggle is by no means over. Old things always try to restore and consolidate themselves under new forms. Any concept of marking time, any viewpoint marked by arrogance and complacency, is wrong. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we are determined to read and study seriously, persist in the philosophy of struggle, run even better the workers' university, and exert ourselves in the struggle to build a mighty red-and-expert technical force of the working class for serving socialism.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO & CONFUCIUS BY PLA MEN

## A Revolutionary Scene Marked by Greater Vitality and Vigor Appears in the Anti-Chemical Warfare Company of a Certain Unit under the Chekiang Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 20, 1974)

(NCNA, Hangchow, July 19, 1974) A reporter of our news service reported: The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has brought a revolutionary scene marked by greater vitality and vigor to the Anti-Chemical Warfare Company of a certain unit of the PLA units stationed in Chekiang. Over the past several months, through reading and studying conscientiously, the commanders and fighters of this company have criticized deeply Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and there has been a marked improvement in their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. A new development has taken place in the military and political work of this company, and the glorious tradition of the people's army is brought more fully into play throughout the company.

### Be Trail-Blazers in Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius

At the very beginning of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the commanders and fighters of the Anti-Chemical Warfare Company actively threw themselves into the political and ideological struggle through which Marxism triumphed over revisionism and the proletariat triumphed over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure. The commanders and fighters of the whole company read conscientiously and assiduously works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, and criticized deeply Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. There appeared a wave of revolutionary enthusiasm for conscientious study and penetrating criticism of revisionism. In the past few months, the commanders and fighters of the whole company wrote more than 900 articles of mass criticism and put up scores of mass criticism columns. There appeared group after group of activists in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

The moment Ho Chi-sheng, a new fighter who enlisted this year, arrived in the unit, he immediately threw himself into the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. He read assiduously works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings with tenacity and fortitude, and wrote more than ten mass criticism articles. When criticizing the criminal acts of Lin Piao in publicizing Confucius' "benevolent government" and "virtuous government" and maliciously attacking the dictatorship of the proletariat, he read over "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" three times in succession within a period of slightly over 20 days. After he began to realize that the publicity of "benevolent government" and "virtuous government" by the reactionary classes in history was false, and the essence of their ruthless oppression of the people was true, in the light of the question why the reactionary classes of past ages publicized "benevolent government" and "virtuous government" as they carried out tyrannical rule, he studied again "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" and the relevant articles of Lu Hsün. He came to understand further that for the sake of upholding their rule and hoodwinking the people, the reactionaries invariably had to play the counter-revolutionary double game. Although it was evident that they were ruthlessly suppressing the people, they gave lip service to

"benevolent government" and "virtuous government." With this understood, through making criticism in association with the counter-revolutionary program for a coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'" concocted by Lin Piao and company, and the realities of class struggle that the class enemies in the vicinity of the garrison area dreamt of restoration and kept accounts for use in the event of a change in the political climate, he further realized the importance of strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. Ho Chi-sheng made a speech on the findings of his own study at a conference for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, and everybody was enlightened.

Another fighter Wang Ch'un-sheng had only a year of formal education before his enlisting. In the past, he invariably felt that he was a "clumsy speaker with a low culture," and was always afraid of speaking out at political study. In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, he made an effort to change this condition, read assiduously works by Marx and Lenin, and looked up words in dictionaries as he studied. In the past several months, he selected and read the relevant chapters and paragraphs of many works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, wrote more than 20 mass criticism articles, and became an activist in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius in his squad.

Like Ho Chi-sheng and Wang Ch'un-sheng, many fighters of the Anti-Chemical Warfare Company have assiduously studied and diligently fought in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. A large number of mass criticism articles written by them have been compiled and published by the People's Publishing House. They have also written many songs criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. The song "Be Trail-Blazers in Criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius" which was first composed by fighters Hu Lan-erh and Chiang Hsiao-p'eng, but was later collectively revised by the whole company has been broadcasted over the Central People's Broadcasting Station and selected for incorporation into the "New Songs from the Battlefront" and "Songs of the PLA."

## Everybody Is Concerned with the Revolution in the Sphere of the Superstructure

Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the cadres and fighters of the Anti-Chemical Warfare Company have further deepened their comprehension of the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism and are more concerned than ever with class struggle and the two-line struggle in the ideological sphere of the superstructure. At present, as the newspapers arrive at the company every day, everybody not only reads it conscientiously but also carries out analytical study. From the article criticizing "Thrice Ascending Mount Peach," Yü Wen-chung, a deputy leader of the company, realized that there were actually people who openly used literature and art to evoke the ghost of renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. He was extremely furious, and joined four other fighters to study seriously Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" as well as the relevant discussions on class and class struggle. They threw themselves into the battle to criticize "Thrice Ascending Mount Peach," and rapidly turned out four critical articles which were all accepted for publication by the local provincial newspaper.

In April, the commanders and fighters of the Anti-Chemical Warfare Company saw the performance of a dance called "Herding Geese" given by an amateur propaganda troupe. Everybody took part in a discussion the moment the performance was over and unanimously arrived at the conclusion that this dance lacked the spirit of the socialist era, and its content was not healthy enough and reflected problems in thinking in the creation of literature and art. In the past, after making the comments, everybody would consider the matter to be closed. Now, everybody thought of holding the performing unit responsible, and elected a delegation to speak to the amateur propaganda troupe. When the comrade leading the troupe heard their views, he considered them well founded, and gladly expressed that this was their greatest gain since their coming to learn from the Anti-Chemical Warfare Company, and that they would properly revise the performance on their return before staging it again.

By means of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the commanders and fighters of the Anti-Chemical Warfare Company are cherishing and supporting more warmly the socialist new things appearing in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They learned that the barefoot doctor Chu Ming-hsüan, by drawing on a red heart to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants, had after several years of practice been able to differentiate and use more than 150 types of Chinese medicinal herbs for the treatment of more than 30 kinds of common ailments and also to concoct himself over a score of Chinese herbal medicines. They therefore invited Chu Ming-hsüan to make a report to the company. In the old society, the father of fighter Hu Chi-k'uan contracted an abscess on his leg, but because he had no money for treatment, he died after eight months of suffering. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a cooperative clinic was set up in his home village, and a hospital was opened in front of his house. The barefoot doctor cured Hu Chih-k'uan of schistosomiasis and enabled him to become a glorious fighter of the PLA. The report of Chu Ming-hsüan and the experience of Hu Chih-k'uan further aroused everybody's ardent love for the revolutionary health line of Chairman Mao and raised their consciousness in warmly supporting new things.

## Bring the Glorious Tradition More Fully into Play

In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the cadres and fighters of the Anti-Chemical Warfare Company, by studying, making criticism and writing articles, poems and songs together, have formed a profound militant friendship on the same battlefront. By showing concern for one another, cherishing one another and helping one another, they have developed an active ideological struggle. Their democratic life has become more vigorous and they are bringing the three glorious democratic traditions of our army more fully into play in the company.

Once, as the secretary of the Party branch conducted a Party class, he read directly from the text of a thick stack of lecture notes he had prepared beforehand. After listening to him, many Party members said that since the developmental mode could be practiced in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, why should the cramming method be used in the Party class? Since the main theme of this Party class was about the exemplary role of Party members and there were many lively incidents of Party members setting

the pace in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and much profound experiences had been acquired, why could they not be invited to talk about how they played the exemplary role? Would that not be more lively and vigorous as well as more convincing? These views were extremely sharp and rational, and the secretary of the Party branch and others were enlightened and educated.

On another occasion, the Party branch was electing a member to fill a vacancy in the branch committee. They at first thought that a few minute would be sufficient to make the nomination, and never expected that it would spark a violent debate lasting over three hours. The focal point of the debate was what kind of successors the Party branch should train. All the Party members attending the meeting had their say, and four to five candidates were proposed. Using the five criteria of Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, they compared the candidates again and again. They not only succeeded in picking a better fighter Party member for the Party branch committee, but also turned this meeting for the election of a member of the Party branch committee into a lively meeting for conducting education in the line, and enabled the members of the Party branch committee as well as the whole body of Party members, to receive another profound course of education in the course of bringing democracy fully into play and using Mao Tsetung Thought to unify thinking.

## New Signs of Improvement in All Lines of Work

The deepening of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius has greatly aroused the revolutionary work zeal and vigorous and dynamic fighting spirit of the commanders and fighters in the Anti-Chemical Warfare Company, and there have been new signs of improvement in all lines of work including military training and productive labor. When they were sent to the Pilanghu Farm to dig a drainage ditch, the higher level called on them to complete the task within three days. By working furiously, they completed the task in a single day. When going to the fields to transplant seedlings, they completed in only one and a half days a task which normally took three days to carry out. They not only fulfilled the task with both quality and quantity guaranteed, but also gave support to fraternal units. In military training, they showed the drive of the pioneers. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they boldly reformed training in anti-chemical warfare with practice as the key, learned theory through practice, unfolded the mass training movement by taking those with ability as teachers and teaching and learning from one another, and scored better results in training than in the past.

For example, the teaching material for one course of training which used to require more than 10 days to finish can now be finished in five days, and moreover, the quality achieved is better than that of past years. Shen Pao-ts'ai, a fighter of the 7th squad has made a comparison: According to the training method of proceeding from theory to theory in the past, he had to cram his head full of figures in class, but some after he laid aside the books, he could not give the figures. Now with theory integrated with practice, he only requires a short time to accurately work out the figures. In the teaching of topography in the past, they moved from map to map, and indulged themselves in academic talks. This year, after Hsing Lien-chih, the leader of the 8th squad, took over the teaching of this course, he made

use of his rest period to prepare nine maps, and built models of various types of hills with clay to carry out visual instruction. His lectures were popular and easy to understand, and were extremely lively. To facilitate the unfolding of mass training activities, under the leadership of the Party branch, the various squads also made do with what was available and used indigenous methods to make a number of simple equipment to provide conditions for training. The reflection of the fighters following the reform of the training method was: "The old fighters are well fed and the new fighters can take it. The mind is able to hold it, and it is applicable in practice. The longer the training, the greater the drive and the higher the quality."

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MODEL REVOLUTIONARY THEATRICAL WORKS

## Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "New, Revolutionary Literature and Art that Portrays New People, New World"*

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

a recent "people's daily" article, "new, revolutionary literature and art that portrays new people and new world", by the writing group of peking university and tsinghua university, describes the important and arduous task of the proletariat to create and develop its own brand-new revolutionary literature and art so as to triumph over and replace the old literature and art of all exploiting classes in order to prevent capitalist restoration, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and defend and develop the economic base of socialism.

recalling the protracted, repeated struggles between the two classes and the two lines in literature and art, the article says that the model revolutionary theatrical works already created are brilliant achievements made in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art and play an important role in replacing the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in the great struggle in which marxism triumphs over revisionism.

the article reads in part:

towards the end of the 19th century when engels saw the "new historical era" of the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship "approaching", he expressed the hope that revolutionary writers and artists would "mark the hour of birth of this new, proletarian era" with new works. chairman mao in the "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" thirtytwo years ago urged the presentation of "the new people and the new world". the model revolutionary theatrical works created under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line are new, revolutionary literature and art works that depict the new proletarian era, and portray the new people and the new world.

chairman mao wrote: "the birth of a new social system is always accompanied by shouting and uproar, that is to say, by the propagation of the superiority of the new system and the repudiation of the backwardness of the old." historically, progressive literature and art created public opinion for the establishment and consolidation of the new system, thus promoting social progress as the dictatorship of the landlord class was replacing the dictatorship of the slave-owning class in china, and that of the bourgeoisie

* For full translation of this article, see SPRCP No. 5664 - SPRCP Ed.

replacing that of the landlord class in europe. it is a great revolution to substitute the dictatorship of the proletariat for the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a revolution to overthrow the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes once and for all. it is categorically different from past social transformations of one exploiting system superseding another. the proletariat "cannot draw its poetry from the past, but only from the future"; it must effect the most radical rupture with traditional ideas and create and develop its own new revolutionary literature and art.

though the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes in china have lost political power and their economic base has been shattered, they still have spokesmen. ringleaders of opportunist lines who worm their way into the party are their political spokesmen, and emperors, kings, generals, ministers, scholars and beauties on the stage are their spokesmen on the literary and art front.

the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat shows that the party, after the proletarian seizure of political power, can degenerate into revisionism and the state change its political colour, if we do not grasp the line and hold the superstructure and make socialist revolution in literature and art and other ideological spheres.

our great leader chairman mao has at all times stressed the importance of class struggle in the realm of ideology. chairman mao has initiated and led a number of important struggles since the founding of the people's republic of china, including criticism of the reactionary film "the life of wu hsun", thereby deepening the revolution on the political front step by step. countering the grave situation in 1963 of the revisionist line dominating literature and art and proceeding from the struggle at home and abroad to oppose and prevent revisionism, chairman mao again issued the militant call to transform literature and art: "the social and economic base has changed, but the arts as part of the superstructure, which serve this base, still remain a serious problem. hence we should proceed with investigation and study and attend to this matter in earnest." at chairman mao's call, the proletariat launched a new attack on the bourgeoisie in literature and art.

comrade chiang ching's speech "on the revolution of the peking opera" on july 5, 1964 at the forum of theatrical workers participating in the festival of peking opera on contemporary themes was important in incisively expounding chairman mao's brilliant thesis and was guidance for the triumphant advance of this revolution.

the struggle over these years in literature and art taught the proletariat the necessity for waging a hard struggle against the protectors of various monsters and

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freaks on the stage and the necessity for such political movements as the great proletarian cultural revolution to smash the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and shatter their bourgeois headquarters, in order for the revolution in literature and art to be victorious and for it to be consolidated and carried forward. at the same time, the proletariat must work in earnest to create model revolutionary theatrical works. only thus can the proletariat achieve "the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form," and firmly occupy the position in literature and art and drive the bourgeoisie from their entrenched corner, so as to be victorious in battle and finally replace the bourgeoisie.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, marxist-led revolutionary literary and art fighters first made a break-through in peking opera, regarded by the landlord and capitalist classes as sacred and inviolable, and created a number of model revolutionary theatrical works. since then, heroic worker-peasant-soldier characters have mounted the stage in literature and art, reversing the history which was turned on its head and creating all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in literature and art. this was great encouragement to the people throughout the country: since this most stubborn fortress of peking opera had been stormed, they became more confident of victory for the socialist revolution in other literature and art forms and in other ideological spheres. the model revolutionary theatrical works prepared powerful public opinion for the great proletarian cultural revolution, and have played a significant fighting role throughout the cultural revolution, and in the current struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the militant role of the model revolutionary theatrical works is most apparent in effectively spreading and safeguarding chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of the revolutionary people and the fundamental guarantee for our victorious struggle against restoration. the model revolutionary theatrical works consistently praise chairman mao's revolutionary line, criticize opportunist lines, display high proletarian party spirit and are therefore a powerful ideological weapon for us in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and opposing capitalist restoration and in advancing along the socialist road and opposing retrogression.

the model works, which reflect the struggle and life in the period of socialism, provide us with vivid material for education in the party's basic line. "on the docks", "raid on the white tiger regiment" and "song of the dragon river" give profound insight into the objective laws governing class struggle and the two-line struggle in socialist society and encourage us to continue

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the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, always remember our proletarian internationalist duty, be vigilant against new wars of aggression unleashed by imperialism or social-imperialism against china and guard against attempts at restoration by the handful of class enemies. these theatrical works are a forceful rebuttal to the theory that "class struggle is dying out" and the "theory of productive forces" that liu shao-chi and lin piao both preached.

as for those theatrical works which reflect the struggle and life in the period of the democratic revolution, they are odes to chairman mao's revolutionary line. "azalea mountain" sings the praises of chairman mao's proletarian line on army building while criticizing chen tu-hsiu's and chu chiu-pai's erroneous lines on the question of party leadership of peasant revolutionary war as well as the right-opportunist thinking of lin piao who was pessimistic about the revolution. the struggle around the question of whether the party commands the gun or vice versa, as depicted in the opera, is of practical significance to us for discerning counter-revolutionary double-dealers conspiring to seize power. "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the red lantern", "shachiapang", "the red detachment of women", "the white-haired girl" and fighting on the plains" sing in praise of chairman mao's brilliant concepts on the people's army and people's war, lay stress on establishing rural revolutionary base areas and eliminating armed counter-revolution by armed revolution while pinpointing the way underground struggle supplements armed struggle. these works are a clear-cut presentation of the essential characteristics of the chinese revolution and criticize li li-san's and wang ming's opportunist lines of renouncing rural revolutionary base areas as well as the revisionist trash advocated by liu shao-chi and company of the "parliamentary road", "underground work is the centre of our work", etc. these works deal with the historical experience of the chinese communist party and the revolutionary people under its leadership in protracted struggles against class enemies at home and abroad, and therefore are highly instructive in helping us distinguish the correct line from erroneous lines. today's struggle is a continuation of the struggles of the past. the law of class struggle tells us that even after an erroneous line is smashed and the relevant political conclusion has been drawn, there will be some people who try to reverse the verdict and more often than not such attempts manifest themselves in the form of art and literature. although the lines of li li-san and wang ming had been crushed much earlier, works of art and literature lauding these two opportunist lines were still widely circulated when the revisionist line in literature and art held sway. after the kao kang-jao shu-shih anti-party alliance was routed, novels and films continued to be used for their anti-party activities. the widely publicized "angry wave" and "hai jui's dismissal from office" were poisonous weeds aimed at reversing the verdict passed on peng teh-huai. the purpose of such attempts

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is to "justify the infamy of today by the infamy of yesterday". the model revolutionary theatrical works present the history of the chinese revolution as it actually was, hit back at the shameless challenge of the opportunist lines, lay bare their infamy in concocting and slandering the history of the revolution, and thereby become vivid material for distinguishing the correct line from erroneous ones and for education in political line.

a political line has as its ideological foundation the world outlook of a given class. the model revolutionary theatrical works have become a powerful ideological weapon publicizing chairman mao's revolutionary line because they insist on transforming the objective world according to the proletarian world outlook and effecting a most thoroughgoing rupture with conventions. seizure of the theatrical stage means its domination, both political and ideological. a stage peopled by worker-peasant-soldier heroes means that the stage is dominated by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. the literature and art of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism were positions used by the landlord and capitalist classes to create public opinion to preserve and spread the doctrines of confucius and mencius and bourgeois ideology. by using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, the model revolutionary theatrical works have made a clean sweep of the ideologies of the reactionary, declining classes that dominated the stage for centuries.

revolutionary art and literature impress and educate people chiefly through the heroes they present. by combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism and adhering to the principle of giving prominence to positive characters, heroic characters and the main heroic characters, the model revolutionary theatrical works have portrayed a number of proletarian heroes, new people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and highly conscious of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continuing the revolution. they are the artistic reflection of the hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers in china; and they are glowing examples inspiring them forward. the model revolutionary theatrical works are important in nurturing the younger generation and training millions of successors in china to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

the model revolutionary theatrical works are a profound reflection and eulogy of "new forms of social economy, new class forces, new personalities and ideas". they are revolutionary works representing the interests of the people and propelling history forward. there have been various literary and art movements in history. but did any ensure that the workers, peasants and soldiers would dominate the stage? did any movement thoroughly cut the ties with the ideological systems of the exploiting classes and integrate closely with the people in their millions and produce such a far-reaching influence? no. none of them. the literature

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and art movements during the periods of the rising landlord class and the bourgeoisie, in the final analysis, spread the social and ideological systems of the exploiting classes and served a few.

liu shao-chi, lin piao, chou yang and other swindlers glorified the european renaissance and the enlightenment as creating "the most advanced, most free and most democratic culture of mankind". they said such works portrayed "people of a new type". this is but a trick with ulterior motives. the so-called "most free culture" in essence meant that the bourgeoisie had the greatest freedom to dominate the stage. the "people of a new type" were new exploiters replacing the old. though the renaissance and the enlightenment played certain progressive roles in history, the literature and art of imperialism and social-imperialism are going to their doom in our day. the bourgeoisie has been caught up in a helpless spiritual and cultural crisis.

china's new culture, represented by the model revolutionary theatrical works, is resplendent. the model revolutionary theatrical works have been presented all over the country during the great proletarian cultural revolution, gaining popularity among the people. new model revolutionary theatrical works have been produced one after another. workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force are vigorously creating and performing new works under this inspiration. a great number of good and fairly good works of literature, drama, film, music, art, dance, photography, and chuyi (ballad-singing, story-telling and cross talks) have appeared, like bamboo shoots after a spring rain.

never before has literature and art flourished so well as today, has the cultural life of the chinese people been so full of revolutionary vigour and militancy. the mental outlook of our motherland is undergoing profound changes. it can be predicted that hundreds of flowers will blossom in china's socialist literature and art under the impetus of the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

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WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

## Veteran Miner Graduates from Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

sent to tsinghua university for a three-year course in automation by the jalainor coal mine on the hulunbuir grasslands in the inner mongolian autonomous region, veteran miner sun teh-yu has graduated and will put his knowledge at the disposal of the working people. his graduation project was to make an automatic control for an oxygen generator valve for his mine.

university for sun teh-yu, as for many other worker-peasant-soldier students, presents special difficulties because they went to work as children with little or no schooling. they take an active part in the revolution in education and help carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

sun teh-yu, at a university meeting criticizing lin piao and confucius, told about his father and grandfather who had also been miners. the grandfather had died in a coal pit before liberation. although sun teh-yu's father, two elder brothers and he were miners, they could not support his mother, a younger brother and sister. the mother died of illness, the younger brother starved to death and his sister became a child bride. going to the pits when he was just eleven, sun teh-yu was often beaten by the foremen and his body still bears the scars. such experiences were common, he said. that was why the working class was determined to root out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of lin piao and the doctrines of confucius and mencius from which lin piao drew his exploiting class ideology.

the university party organization and the workers' propaganda team often encouraged poorly educated students like him and teachers and schoolmates helped. sun teh-yu knows that his fellow-workers sent him to university to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers still better. he applied himself to master general knowledge and made an intensive study of six marxist classics and the four volumes of the selected works of mao tsetung.

always alert to possible application of what he studied, sun teh-yu in his first year thought over a lecture on the function of transistors, illustrated by its use in automatically controlling the water level in water tower. two of his teachers helped him assemble such a device which he took back to his mine during the summer vacation. he also explained the theory involved to his workmates then.

although a nationally known labour hero who has had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao on a number of occasions, sun teh-yu modestly learned from his teachers and helped them understand the workers, peasants and soldiers better both as students and when they went together to do practical work in factories. he was a member of the party unit in the automation department while at tsinghua.

when the class went to the fuhsin open cut coal mine last year, sun teh-yu took the teachers and students to the shanty he lived in when he worked there before liberation, and to the exhibition on class education attached to it. he and his two instructors worked in the pits and visited model workers in the jalainor coal mine on the hulunbuir grasslands where he worked before he entered college. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he became a member of the revolutionary committees of the hulunbuir league and of the league coal mining administration, while remaining as a miner.

it was on a second field trip there with his instructors that the problem of an automatic control for a valve on an oxygen generator was raised. although equipment and time were limited, sun teh-yu learned how a pulse digital circuit works. he saw the project through from the planning stage to its final operation. guided by his instructors, he and the worker-technicians finished the job in two months.

## INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

### Industrial News in Brief

**(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)**

chinese workers have displayed their initiative and ingenuity and achieved many new successes through technical innovations in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

new steel pouring technique

an important innovation is the adoption of a radio-controlled slide gate nozzle on the bottom-discharging steel-casting ladle by workers of the shanghai no. 5 iron and steel plant.

the new device, which can be used repeatedly without replacement, helps raise the output and quality of steel, reduce labour intensity and economize refractory materials.

formerly, a locking stopper was used to control ingot casting. it must be replaced after each operation. this took much time, because the workers had to wait for the ladle to cool down to change the stopper. therefore, many ladles must be used alternately for ingot pouring.

the innovation has been popularized at a recent on-the-spot conference held by the shanghai metallurgical industry bureau.

### automatic production lines in kwangchow

thirty automatic production lines have been put into operation this year in a number of machine building, power equipment, rubber, metallurgical, textile and light industry plants in kwangchow, south china. production efficiency is raised two to a dozen times.

the new installations include a photo-electric programme-controlled galvanization line, an emulsion fibre continuous production line and a blue heating line for packaging iron sheet. they were set up by the plants self-reliantly by utilizing existing equipment and tapping production potential. their efforts were supported by the kwangchow municipal committee of the chinese communist party.

### new duplicating machine

workers of the hankuang machinery plant in hantan, north china's hopei province, have produced a selenium electrostatic duplicator in line with the principle of self-reliance. it can duplicate documents, books, journals, charts and photographs directly on ordinary paper, no matter in what colour or with what ink the original copy is written or printed. the copies are clear and the quality is up to standard.

china used to import such duplicators. the current criticism movement has sparked the enthusiasm of the workers, cadres and technicians of the plant, who pledged to produce duplicators themselves. a group of workers, technicians and cadres was formed for this purpose with the support of the plant party committee.

it took only three months to complete the whole process from designing to assembling the prototype. all the machine parts are made of home materials.

SUMMER GRAIN PURCHASE

China Overfulfills Summer Grain Purchasing Target

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

china has overfulfilled its summer grain purchasing target after gathering a good summer harvest, which showed a big increase in total output over last year.

the communes throughout the country vied to pay their agricultural tax and sell surplus grain to the state as part of their support to socialist construction.

the volume and quality of the grain delivered to the state surpassed those in the last few years, and the work was done faster than before.

many parts of china were hit by a long drought from last winter through this spring, and some areas suffered from frost, wind and hail storms or water-logging. the growth of summer crops was affected. in the face of serious natural disasters, the commune members, however, displayed soaring socialist enthusiasm and made a determined effort to conquer nature. led by party committees at various levels, they condemned lin piao for his crimes in preaching the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites" in an attempt to restore capitalism and discredited the theory that "everything is decided by heaven".

commune members of various places in china delivered grain to the state after setting aside enough grain for food, seed and fodder. they did this in line with chairman mao's great strategic principles "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

output of summer crops in the peking area increased by 20 per cent this year over last year. its purchasing plan was overfulfilled in early july, and the volume of grain purchased was double that in the same 1973 period.

hopei province reaped 20 per cent more wheat than in 1973, and its purchasing task was fulfilled more than half a month ahead of schedule.

chairman mao teaches: "on the question of the distribution of income, we must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual." the people's communes have adhered to this teaching and made arrangements to ensure the continuous increase of farm production and improvement of the livelihood of commune members.

SPORTS

## China Holds National Junior Badminton Tournament

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 9, 1974)

a field of 242 boys and girls from various parts of china competed in the 1974 national junior badminton tournament in kunming recently.

coastal fukien province captured the team titles in both the boys' and girls' events. in girls' singles, kung fa-ying of hupeh province won the title for the third year running.

meetings were held during the tournament to criticize lin piao and confucius. this enabled the players to heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the players upheld the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and criticized the revisionist trend of trying to win at the cost of sportsmanship. they learned from one another in the course of competition for making common progress.

technically, the players showed greater speed, better footwork and stroke play than before, according to veteran chinese players.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

## Friendly Matches in Peking between Chinese and Albanian Army Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

the "guerrilla" men's and women's volleyball teams of the albanian people's army played friendly matches with the "august 1" volleyball teams of the chinese people's liberation army at the capital indoor stadium here this evening. they were warmly received by the 18,000 spectators of the chinese capital, including commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed here.

chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the p.l.a. peking units, li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang chih-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department, ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister, and yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, watched the matches. prior to the matches, they met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with leader tafil hamzaj and deputy leaders qemal pashaj and mikel janku of the albanian team.

attending the meeting and watching the matches was military attache qazim kapisyzi of the albanian embassy here.

the indoor stadium tonight was alive with warm expressions of the friendship between the peoples, armies and sportsmen of china and albania. the albanian comrades-in-arms got a big hand when they marched into the playing arena hand in hand with the chinese players. commander chen hsi-lien and others descended from the rostrum to shake hands with the coaches and players of the two countries. they were photographed together.

both the chinese and albanian army teams were relatively young squads, but they displayed a high level of skill in tonight's matches. the spectators burst into warm applause from time to time to cheer the skill and sportsmanship of the players.

the albanian men's and women's teams will play the peking youth teams august 12 and the chinese national teams august 13.

### Albanian Middle School Boys' Football Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

the visiting albanian middle school boys' football team and the peking municipal middle school boys' football team had a friendly match at the peking workers' stadium this evening, to the rousing welcome of more than 80,000 spectators.

watching the match were yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned li feng-lou, tien tseng-pei, li tung-min, shih lin-feng, jen chao and wang wen-chung, as well as mentor kumbako, orhan biacari and sadik merhori, leader and deputy leaders of the albanian team, and jovan andoni, charge d'affaires a.i. of the albanian embassy in peking.

the young chinese and albanian footballers impressed with their tenacious and spirited style of play. tonight's was a closely-fought match. the albanian side often threatened the peking goal with fast breakthroughs down the middle while the home team relied on its fast-moving right wingers to bring the ball close to the goal mouth. the match ended in a one to one draw. the spectators repeatedly applauded the albanian and chinese footballers for their tense yet friendly match.

## CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### Equatorial Guinean Government Delegation Leaves Malabo for China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

a government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea led by miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic, minister of national security and representative of the president of the republic, left malabo for peking by air on august 5 for a friendly visit to china, according to a report from the city.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were andres nko, secretary of state in charge of economy and finance; teodoro nguema, general director of planning and supply of the ministry of the national people's armed forces; daniel oyono, chief of protocol of the presidency; and other government officials.

tien ting, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in equatorial guinea, and leading members of the chinese technical teams working in malabo were also present.

also present was korean ambassador to equatorial guinea.

**Vice President Eyegue at Head of Equatorial Guinean Government Delegation Arrives in Peking**

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency, and the government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea he is leading arrived here by plane this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china. the distinguished equatorial guinean guests from the west coast of africa were accorded a warm welcome by several thousand people gathering at the airport.

the distinguished guests were greeted at the airport by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of other chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including hsieh pei-yi, liu hung-chang, wang yi-chih, liang chang-wu, chang pin, li hsiu-chen, tao chi, chuang tse-tung, wan li and yang chi.

members of the government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea are d. bonifacio nguema esono nchama, vice-minister of foreign relations and friendship with the peoples; ambassador d. primo jose esono mica; and agustin nse nfumu, chief of protocol.

the airport today flew the national flags of equatorial guinea and china. brimming over with friendly feelings of the chinese people for the people of equatorial guinea, the welcoming crowd gathered at the airport to wait for the arrival of the distinguished guests. they held aloft the streamers inscribed with "firm support to the people of equatorial guinea in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and equatorial guinea exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-

asian peoples exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the third world exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

when vice-president eyegue and other distinguished guests stepped off the plane, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, waiting at the plane-side, had warm hand-shakes with them. a grand ceremony of welcome ensued. the band played the national anthems of equatorial guinea and china. accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-president eyegue reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army. when vice-president eyegue and the other distinguished guests went to meet the crowd, the people beat drums and gongs and danced. they rhythmically cheered: "welcome, warm welcome exclamation" vice-president eyegue repeatedly waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

present at the airport were also diplomatic envoys of various african countries to china.

**Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Holds Talks with Equatorial Guinean Vice President Eyegue in Peking**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)**

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping held talks this afternoon with don miguel eyegue ntutumu, leader of the government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea, vice-president of the republic, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the equatorial guinean side were members of the delegation d. bonifacio nguema esono nchama, vice-minister of foreign relations and friendship with the peoples, ambassador d. primo jose esono mica and agustin nse nfumu, chief of protocol.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were vice-foreign minister ho ying, and ho kung-kai, yen chia-hua, hsu han-ping, chu chuan-hsien, huang shih-kang and lo hsu.

## Equatorial Guinean Vice President Visits Bricks Plant in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, and the government delegation he is leading visited a bricks plant here this morning in the company of hsieh pei-yi, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the tantien bricks plant today was gaily dressed with streamers of welcome and rippling red flags. the wallpapers carried articles about the republic of equatorial guinea. an air of friendship between the people of china and equatorial guinea was tangible everywhere. the workers beat drums and cymbals and waved multi-coloured streamers and the national flags of the two countries to greet vice-president eyegue and the other distinguished guests upon their arrival.

kuo hsuan-cheng, chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, told the visitors that the plant was set up in 1950, the year after the birth of the people's republic of china. most of the work was done manually at that time. acting upon chairman mao's teachings on independence, initiative and self-reliance, the workers introduced technical innovations to semi-mechanize the production and raise the labour productivity by a big margin. output of bricks increased by 53 per cent compared with that before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the labour productivity rose 37.4 per cent by the same comparison. the plant now turns out 120 million bricks a year.

the equatorial guinean vice-president and his party made a round of the different workshops and viewed the entire brick-making process.

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## Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Gives Banquet Welcoming Distinguished Guests from Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency, and all members of the government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea he is leading.

accompanying the guests at the banquet were chinese minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, minister of economic relations

with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the national flags of equatorial guinea and china hung side by side in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the band struck up music of welcome when vice-president eyegue and the other guests of honour entered the hall in the company of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping.

a warm atmosphere of friendship reigned as vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and vice-president eyegue delivered speeches.

in his speech, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping extended, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm welcome to vice-president eyegue and all the other distinguished guests from equatorial guinea.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping praised the equatorial guinean people as industrious and valiant people. since independence, he continued, "under the leadership of president francisco macias nguema, they have repeatedly shattered schemes of subversion and aggression engineered by imperialism and colonialism and successfully safeguarded their national independence and state sovereignty. the government and people of equatorial guinea have achieved gratifying successes in developing the national economy and culture."

the chinese vice-premier said: "in international affairs, the government of equatorial guinea has pursued a policy of non-alignment, opposed imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and white racism and supported the just struggles of the african, korean and indochinese peoples, thus making positive contributions to the cause of unity of the third world countries against imperialism."

dwelling on the excellent international situation at present, teng hsiao-ping pointed out: "all the more heartening is the situation in great africa, which is an important part of the third world. the african countries and people have been growing ever stronger and winning new achievements in their fight against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and great-power hegemonism."

he said: "the recent glorious birth of the republic of guinea-bissau and collapse of the fascist regime in portugal were major victories for the unremitting struggles waged by the people in the portuguese colonies and by the african states."

he said: "we are convinced that, so long as the people in the portuguese colonies strengthen their unity, persist in resolute struggle of various forms against portuguese

colonialism and guard against the intervention and disruptive schemes of all foreign forces of aggression, they will certainly win complete victory in the struggle for national independence with the energetic support and assistance of the african countries and the people of all countries." "following the consistent teachings of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people will, as always, unfailingly support the people in the portuguese colonies in africa and the entire african people in their just struggles," he added.

concluding, teng hsiao-ping said: "china and equatorial guinea are both developing countries belonging to the third world." "we are gratified by the fact that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have made satisfactory progress." he expressed the conviction that the current visit to china by the delegation would surely make a positive contribution to further enhancing the fraternal sentiments between our two peoples and promoting the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

in his speech, vice-president eyegue conveyed the high tribute of president macias, the government of the republic of equatorial guinea and her people to chairman mao tsetung, the chinese government and people. he said: "there exists an everlasting friendship between the people's republic of china and the republic of equatorial guinea, and the relations between our two countries are developing advantageously."

vice-president eyegue said: "the republic of equatorial guinea which had experienced the most barbarous colonial oppression highly sympathizes with those people who are now still subjected to oppression, and unreservedly supports all movements for liberation."

referring to the achievements the people of the republic of equatorial guinea have won in striving for independence under the leadership of president macias, the vice-president said: "i would like to stress that we could not have won these achievements without support and assistance from the peace-loving and independent friendly countries and people."

vice-president eyegue said that the government of equatorial guinea stands unswervingly for the just struggles being waged by the fraternal people of korea, cambodia and viet nam against imperialism and for complete liberation and territorial integrity. "we wish them success," he added.

the two speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of equatorial guinea and china.

present on the occasion were diplomatic envoys of african countries, the democratic people's republic of korea and the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

CHINA AND EGYPT

## Egyptian Gymnastics Delegation Leaves Shenyang for Korea

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 9, 1974)

the egyptian gymnastics delegation led by mohamed ahmed abdo ali wound up its friendly tour of china and left here today on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation arrived in shenyang from changchun on august 6 and was honoured at a reception in the evening given by the liaoning provincial gymnastics association.

the egyptian and liaoning provincial gymnastics teams gave a friendly exhibition at the floodlit shenyang stadium on wednesday evening.

yin tsan-chen, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and shao cheng-tien, vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, watched the exhibition together with team leader mohamed ahmed abdo ali and other egyptian friends.

more than ten thousand local people enjoyed the performance given in an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and egypt. the sterling performance by the gymnasts of the two countries drew warm applause from the spectators. a joint practice and exchange of experience preceded the exhibition.

upon their arrival and departure from shenyang, the egyptian friends were greeted and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the departments concerned of liaoning province and shenyang municipality, and local gymnasts and coaches.

while in shenyang, the egyptian friends visited a factory, historical sites and scenic spots.

CHINA AND GHANA

### Head of State of Ghana Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

colonel ignatius kutu acheampont, head of state and chairman of the national redemption council of ghana, received and had a cordial and friendly talk with ko hua, outgoing chinese ambassador to ghana, here yesterday, according to a report from accra.

present on the occasion were lieutenant-colonel kwame baah, commissioner for foreign affairs, and other high ranking officials of the ghanaian government.

after the reception the ghanaian commissioner for foreign affairs gave a luncheon to bid farewell to the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND JAPAN

### Japanese Professors Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, met and hosted a banquet this evening in honour of visiting japanese friends. they had a friendly conversation. the guests are professors toshiharu tako, yasuharu suematsu and seijiro furukawa and associate professor shigeo tsujii at tokyo university of technology, and yoshikazu ohno, section head of the far east chamber of commerce of japan.

present on the occasion were japanese friends in peking shinzo koga, toshiko fukutomi and makoto takahashi.

also present were chinese scientific workers and leading members of departments concerned, including wang shou-wu, pan chun, chang chu-san and cheng chung-chih.

since arriving in peking on august 2, the japanese friends visited chinese scientific research institutions and universities, and had academic discussions with chinese scientists and technicians. they will soon leave peking to tour southern china before going home.

## China-Japan Friendship Association Leader Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation today with the japanese delegation with soichi yokoyama, president of the bank of tokyo, as its leader and morito anto as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and wang yu-cheng, deputy general manager of the bank of china.

## Friendship Delegation and Junior Sport Group of Kitakyushu City of Japan in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 10, 1974)

more than 15,000 vacationing middle school students watched a friendly exhibition given by junior athletes of kitakyushu city of japan and the tientsin municipal junior track and field team at the minyuan stadium here yesterday afternoon. the performance was warmly applauded by the young spectators.

among those watching the exhibition were li jung-kuei, vice-chairman, and wang chung-nien, deputy secretary-general, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of departments concerned chang wei-yao and pai hua, as well as gohei tani, leader, and hiroshi yasukawa and keiji nakashima, deputy leaders, of the visiting friendship delegation and junior sports group of kitakyushu city of japan.

the japanese guests arrived in tientsin august 7. that evening, the tientsin branch of the all-china sports federation gave a reception to warmly welcome them.

the japanese friends left tientsin for shanghai this afternoon.

## Japanese Military Commentator Haruo Fujii in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with the progressive japanese military commentator, haruo fujii, and his wife.

sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association, was present on the occasion.

the japanese friends came to peking on august 3 at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

## Delegation of Japanese Society of Physical Education Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

the delegation of the japanese society of physical education with mineo maekawa as its leader and tetsuo mesizuka as deputy leader wound up a friendly visit to peking and left here by air today to tour nanking, shanghai, and kwangchow before going home.

## Japanese Cabinet Ministers Visit Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 10, 1974)

japanese posts and telecommunications minister ken harada and international trade and industry minister yasuhiro nakasone visited the exhibition held by the people's republic of china, in osaka on august 8 and 9 respectively.

they were accompanied by yeh ching-hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and li yung-ting, leader of the chinese exhibition, during their visits.

after they visited the exhibition, the guests and hosts had friendly conversations.

minister ken harada said, "the chinese people, united as one, are exerting their efforts to build their country by following the principle of standing on their own feet. through the exhibition one can see the achievements of china's construction."

minister yasuhiro nakasone said, "the exhibition is beneficial for enhancing mutual understanding and friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples." he expressed the desire to offer more opportunities for friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

## CHINA AND NIGERIA

### Head of Nigerian Federal Military Government General Yakubu Gowon to Pay State Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

on the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, general yakubu gowon, will pay a state visit to the people's republic of china in early september 1974.

## CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

### Special Representative of Philippine President Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

benjamin romualdez, special representative of the philippine president and the ten members of his party left here for home by air this morning at the end of their visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and deputy director cheng jui-sheng of the asian affairs department, and deputy director kao chien-chung of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

the philippine guests arrived in peking on august 5. while in peking, han nien-lung and benjamin romualdez had a friendly exchange of views on questions of common concern to both countries.

han nien-lung gave a banquet in honour of the philippine guests on the evening of august 6.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Romanian Foreign Minister and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this morning met george macovescu, minister of foreign affairs of the socialist republic of romania, and his wife as well as members of his party ion ciubotaru and aurel sanislav.

they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in china, and his wife.

also present were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister yu chan, the chinese foreign ministry's deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs yu hung-liang and deputy director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien.

## Romanian Foreign Minister Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

george macovescu, minister of foreign affairs of the socialist republic of romania, his wife and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by air this afternoon.

the distinguished romanian guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; vice-foreign minister yu chan; and the foreign ministry's deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department yu hung-liang, and deputy director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien.

also present were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie.

while in peking, the distinguished romanian guests visited a factory, the palace museum, the great wall, a ming tomb and the summer palace.

## Peking Banquet Welcomes Romanian Handball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the visiting timisoara "politehnica" men's handball team from romania led by maer pavel.

minister-counsellor ion dorobantu of the romanian embassy in peking attended.

on hand were li ching-chuan, leading member of the host commission, mou tso-yun, leading member of the ball games department of the commission, and chinese handball players and coaches.

the dinner was alive with expressions of friendship. li ching-chuan and maer pavel made toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and romania.

the romanian handball team flew in here yesterday evening.

## China-Romania Men's Handball Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

the visiting romanian timisoara "politehnica" men's handball team opened its china tour in a friendly match with the combined chinese team at the capital indoor stadium here tonight. 18,000 spectators enjoyed the thrilling match.

romanian men's handball players are noted for their high level of play and have scored outstanding results in international tournaments. the timisoara "politehnica" team is rated a strong squad in romania. the hall burst into enthusiastic applause to cheer the romanian comrades-in-arms when they entered the court arm in arm with the chinese players.

the visitors opened its scoring soon after the match started. the home team netted an equalizer after a fast attack. the score was tied on three more occasions. then the romanians pulled ahead with four more goals and led 11-8 at half time.

the chinese team strengthened attack when play resumed. but the visitors withstood the onslaught and countered. the match ended 20-17 in favour of the romanian team.

the excellent performance and fine sportsmanship of the two teams drew repeated, warm applause from the spectators.

at the end of the match, the coaches and players of both countries had a cordial chat. the chinese said that they had learned a lot from the visitors in both technique and sportsmanship and wished them further successes. the romanians said that they felt completely at home in china and expressed the wish to learn from the chinese side for its spirited game.

among the spectators were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned yin hsi-nan, mou tso-yun and chang ming-tseng; romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and minister-counsellor ion dorobantu of the romanian embassy in peking, and maer pavel, leader of the romanian handball team.

## CHINA AND SENEGAL

### Peking Reception Honors Senegalese National Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

the football association of the people's republic of china this evening gave a reception to warmly welcome the senegalese national football team led by gerard diame, director of the sports department of the ministry of youth and sports of the republic of senegal.

senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum attended.

present were chao cheng-hung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, chao hsi-wu, leading member of the chinese football association, as well as chinese football players and coaches.

chao hsi-wu and gerard diame proposed toasts at the reception to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and senegal.

the senegalese football team arrived here yesterday.

### Senegalese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dakar, Aug. 9, 1974)

president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal received chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan at the republican palace yesterday.

they had a friendly conversation.

## CHINA AND SUDAN

### Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets Sudanese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, met and hosted a banquet this evening in honour of the sudanese medical delegation led by dr. shakir mussa, director general of the preventive and social medicine of the ministry of health and social welfare.

sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin and his wife were present on the occasion.

the six-member delegation arrived in peking yesterday on a study tour of china.

## CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

### Swiss Political Department Head Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 9, 1974)

pierre graber, member of the federal council and head of the political department of the swiss confederation, and his party left here for shanghai by train this evening.

the swiss visitors flew into hangchow from peking yesterday morning in the company of an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry, and swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural. they were honoured

at a dinner hosted that evening by the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee. lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and pierre graber spoke and hailed the growing ties of friendship between china and switzerland and the two peoples.

the distinguished swiss guests made a trip to the meichiawu production brigade, the producer of the famous "lungching" tea. there they learned about the growth of the tea production and watched commune peasants picking tea leaves braving the hot summer sun. the visitors spoke approvingly of the brigade's spirit of self-reliance in expanding tea production. later, they visited some commune members' families and the brigade's kindergarten.

in addition, the guests viewed the hangchow silk printing and dyeing mill, went boating on the west lake and toured scenic spots and historical sites.

upon their arrival in and departure from hangchow, the swiss guests were greeted and seen off by lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, hsu shu-nien, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and other local leaders.

## Swiss Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

**(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)**

the swiss economic delegation led by gerard bauer, president of the swiss office of trade expansion and president of the federation of swiss watch manufacturers, left here by air this morning to visit shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and mrs. natural, wife of the swiss ambassador to china, and counsellor francis pianca of the swiss embassy here.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan met with the swiss guests while they were in peking, and chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting held talks with them. the delegation also made contacts with chinese import and export corporations, banks and other organisations concerned.

CHINA AND UN

## Soviet-Peddled "Preferential Rights" Refuted in 2nd Committee of UN Sea Law Conference

(NCNA-English Caracas, Aug. 7, 1974)

the second committee of the third u.n. conference on the law of the sea held a debate today on the question of so-called "coastal state's preferential rights or other non-exclusive jurisdiction over resources beyond the territorial sea".

today's debate was held after that on the establishment of an exclusive economic zone which concluded on august 6. during the 4-day economic zone debate, representatives from many third world countries, including algeria and tanzania, as well as other small and medium-sized countries sharply exposed and denounced the insistence of the two superpowers, particularly soviet social-imperialism, on maritime hegemonism and their intrigue to deny the coastal states full sovereignty over the exclusive economic zone while admitting verbally the desirability of such a zone. this put the soviet representative in great embarrassment and isolation. however, on the last day of the debate (august 6), the soviet representative, ganging up with those from some other countries, dished up and distributed certain draft articles on the economic zone which peddle the long discredited proposal for "preferential rights" in fishing. in so doing, the soviet revisionists tried to cut out the essential contents of the economic zone and to restrict and abolish the legitimate exclusive rights of the small and medium-sized coastal states over their own economic zones. today's debate was unfolded in connection with these draft articles of the soviet revisionists.

the draft articles were severely criticised and repudiated by the representatives of china, peru, the congo, nigeria, ghana, iceland and many other countries during the debate.

ling ching, deputy leader of the chinese delegation, pointed out in the debate that the item entitled "preferential rights" was imposed on the sea-bed committee by the two superpowers in order to oppose the proposition of the developing countries for the establishment of exclusive economic zones. at present, someone is professing recognition of the economic zone while actually trying to impose on the coastal states such kind of stuff as "preferential rights", thereby robbing the economic zone of its essential contents. this is a mockery, and a denial of the demand of the numerous countries of the third world for the establishment of the exclusive economic zone.

the draft articles on the economic zone submitted by the soviet union and some other countries are a masterpiece in which such attempts find concentrated expression.

he went on to refute the absurd propositions contained in the draft articles. he said, the theoretical basis of the denial of coastal state exclusive jurisdiction over the economic zone as contained in the draft articles is the assertion that the economic zone which falls within the scope of national jurisdiction should be treated as part of the high seas. if the economic zone were truly part of the high seas, then it would simply make no sense talking about the establishment of such a zone. and, as a matter of course, all the coastal states could do would be meekly to submit themselves to the will of the superpower who monopolize the high seas to bestow some "preferential rights" upon them.

ling ching said, the draft articles provide that each state may freely carry out fundamental scientific research "unrelated" to the exploration and exploitation of the living or mineral resources of the economic zone. it may be asked: can there be any "fundamental scientific research" in the present-day world that is not related, directly or indirectly, to specific military or economic purposes? it is common knowledge that the very superpower which has sponsored this draft, constantly sends, under the signboard of "fundamental scientific research" or "freedom of scientific research", large numbers of "research vessels" or "fishing fleets" equipped with electronic devices to worm their way to the coastal areas of other countries, on or beneath the waters thereof, for the sole purpose of carrying on espionage activities. isn't there more than sufficient evidence of this in the press all over the world which has brought to light such activities?

he said, all the eleven articles under section ii of the draft articles are limitations to the sovereignty of the coastal state over fishery resources. this section constitutes the main body of the draft. assertions that the maximum annual allowable catch of fish shall be determined in accordance with the recommendations of international fishery organizations, that fishermen of foreign states shall be allowed to fish for the unused part of such allowable catch, that payment for the grant of licences shall be settled in accordance with the recommendations of international organizations, etc., are all aimed at peddling the preferential rights as it advocates. such assertions have long been refuted down to the last point by the developing countries. but, why should this superpower again and again dish it up to pass off as something new? the only answer to this question is that, no matter what radical changes may have taken place in the situation, there must be absolutely no change of the vested hegemonistic interests of this superpower and its policies of aggression and plunder.

here it is arbitrarily provided that the coastal state shall grant foreign vessels permission to fish in its economic zone, while first and foremost in the priority list is none other than the so-called "states which have borne considerable material and other costs of research, discovery, identification and exploitation of living resource

stocks, or which have been fishing in the region involved." this is really an excellent confession exclamation to put it bluntly, this is the same as saying: i, a superpower, should be given priority with respect to the right of fishing.

he went on, here we must also point to the fact that, in drafting the provision on priority of the right of fishing in the economic zone to be granted to foreign vessels, this superpower, which has professed a care for the interests of the land-locked states, places only after itself the land-locked states which should have a certain proportion of ownership of the resources found in the economic zone. after all is said, the plain truth remains that this superpower cares for nobody except itself exclamation

in conclusion, ling ching said, the chinese delegation reiterates that we resolutely support the proposition of the developing countries for the exclusive economic zone and that we are firmly opposed to the attempt of the superpowers at substituting by underhand means the essential contents of the exclusive economic zone with so-called preferential rights.

the representative of peru, alfonso arias schreiber, denounced the maritime powers for seeking to safeguard their vested interests in plundering the marine resources of other countries by the provision of "preferential rights" in fishing. he pointed out emphatically: "it is an unjustifiable and futile attempt to make certain countries play the role of directors forever while the other countries are reduced to the role of subordinates forever." he reiterated peru's determination to defend her rights over 200 nautical miles of waters.

alphonse bayonne, representative of congo, said that the documents just submitted to the second committee by the rich powers have confirmed the correctness of our point of view, that is, these documents were originated from the preoccupation of maritime hegemony, from the designs to pillage the fishing resources of the developing countries and from the reality of imperialist and neo-colonialist domination.

of course, he noted, these documents with clear characteristics of paternalism were unacceptable. to accept these propositions will aggravate the plunder of the fishing resources of the developing countries.

the representative of nigeria j.d. ogundere said that the people of the third world countries are indignant with the big powers for their unscrupulous plunder of marine resources in the territorial sea of the developing coastal countries. he declared that the draft articles on the economic zone proposed by the soviet union and its co-sponsors were unacceptable. referring to one of the draft articles which stipulates that a coastal state must give license to foreign fishermen to fish in her economic zone, he said: "that was a most obnoxious one. it means a total denial of the exclusive economic zone."

the representative of ghana k.o. kumi said that acceptance of the idea of coastal state "preferential rights" would make the economic zone part of the high seas where the few marine powers are pushing forward their maritime hegemony.

the representative of iceland hans g. andersen expressed support for the exclusive economic zone concept. he pointed out that the economic zone concept and the concept of the preferential rights of the coastal state "in effect represent two stages in the development of the law of the sea."

referring to the soviet allegation that foreign fishermen may be allowed to fish in the economic zone of a developing coastal state by the grant of a license, he said, "that is a matter which must be decided by the coastal state itself and not by any third party".

**Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets UN General Assembly 28th Session President**

**(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)**

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met with leopoldo benites, president of the 28th session of the general assembly of the united nations and ecuador's permanent representative to the united nations. later, chiao kuan-hua hosted a banquet in honour of ambassador leopoldo benites. the meeting and banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and pi chi-lung, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, of the foreign ministry, and chuang yen, china's deputy permanent representative to the united nations.

also present was tang ming-chao, under-secretary general of the united nations.

ambassador leopoldo benites arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china as guest of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND US

## US President Nixon Announces Resignation of Presidency, Vice President Ford Succeeds

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1974)

u.s. president richard nixon announced in a nation-wide televised address yesterday evening his resignation of the presidency, and vice-president gerald ford succeeded him as president, according to a washington report.

nixon declared, "from the discussions i have had with congressional and other leaders, i have concluded that because of the watergate matter i might not have the support of the congress that i would consider necessary to ... carry out the duties of this (presidential) office...." "therefore", he said, "i shall resign the presidency effective at noon tomorrow (august 9). vice-president ford will be sworn in as president at that hour."

recalling u.s. foreign relations during the past five and a half years when he served as president, nixon noted in his address, "we have unlocked the doors that for a quarter of a century stood between the united states and the people's republic of china."

ford made a brief television statement after nixon's address.

## New US President Meets Huang Chen at Former's Request

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

new u.s. president gerald ford met with huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states, at the white house yesterday afternoon at the former's request after he was sworn in on the same day.

among others present on the occasion was u.s. secretary of state henry kissinger.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

## Chairman of Democratic Yemen Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Aug. 7, 1974)

robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received at the presidency today chinese ambassador to his country tsui chien and had a friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion was zaid suleiman, director of the presidential council office.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

## Peruvian Paper Denounces US-Soviet "Preferential Rights" Fallacy

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 8, 1974)

the "preferential rights" in fishing as proposed by the united states and the soviet union should be rejected outright, says an article carried in the peruvian daily "expreso" today.

"the manoeuvres carried out by the united states and the soviet union in opposing peru's thesis of 200-mile territorial waters with a diversionary proposal on 'preferential rights' deserve our strongest rejection," the article declares, "they mark the difference between the egoism of the great powers which are only preoccupied with their own interests and the needs of the poor countries like those of the third world which demand guarantees to protect themselves against the greed of foreigners."

after warning that "the tactics now used by the great powers is to divide the bloc of the third world to the greatest extent", the article states: "the third world, however, cannot and should not be taken in or get confused. sovereignty over 200 miles is not something that can be divided, curtailed or accommodated; it is a right and a duty our countries must fulfil for the future and security of our peoples."

exposing the contention between the superpowers, the article recalls: "only recently. two u.s. senators announced that their country was going to bar foreign fishing fleets from its 200-mile waters while the soviet union was claiming the socalled right to fish within 200 miles of coastal states."

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## ANALYSIS OF SOVIET REVISIONISTS' WORSHIP OF CONFUCIUS

### The Diabolic Designs of the New and Old Tsars in Honoring Confucius

by

Yen So (于 校 )
of Peking Normal University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, Aug. 9, 1974)

For the sake of invading China, building up the reactionary forces of China and enslaving the Chinese people, imperialism always has to make use of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. This was so with the old tsars of militarist feudal imperialism and is also so with the new tsars of social-imperialism. The exposure of the shocking performances of the new and old tsars in honoring Confucius and a dissection of their frenzied ambition in invading China can help us better understand the great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is now underway in China.

I.

For the sake of realizing its ambition to become the most powerful nation in the world, Tsarist Russia ganged up with imperialism of the West to carry out the aggressive policy of carving up China. It forced China into signing a series of unequal treaties and ceding more than one and a half million square kilometers of Chinese territory, and it also snatched away many rights and privileges politically, economically and culturally. In the process of invading China, Tsarist Russia worked in collusion with the reactionaries of China, gave vigorous publicity to the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and advocated the worship of Confucius and the restoration of the old order.

Toward the end of the Manchu Dynasty, the tottering Manchu government, for the sake of upholding its decadent, moribund, reactionary rule, frenziedly advocated the "doctrine of Confucius" (Note 1) and laid down the "honoring of

the sovereign and Confucius" as the national "purpose of education" (Note 2). At that time, K'u-lo-szu-t'o-wei-chih, Minister of the Tsarist Russian Government to China and Diplomatic Secretary-General to the Port Arthur Commander of the Russian invading forces in China, and his company also published all kinds of writings for the specific purpose of honoring Confucius. The Tsarist Russian organizations of aggression in China published a large number of books that worshipped Confucius and played him up as the "sage," the "great moralist" and the "positive thinker" (Note 3), and praised the "Chinese Manchu Emperor" for "extending the highest esteem to Confucius" (Note 4).

After the 1911 Revolution, for the sake of restoring monarchy, Yüan Shih-k'ai ordered the whole country to "honor Confucius and read the classics" and took the lead in staging the farce of "offering sacrifices to Confucius." At the time, Tsarist Russian reactionary Keyserling came to China to publicize "Confucianism" everywhere. He nonsensically said that "Confucianism" was "China's one and only foundation to which the nation is indebted for its new life" (Note 5) and that only by honoring Confucius could China achieve "the revival of ancient ways" (Note 6). He tried his utmost to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for Yüan Shih-k'ai to restore monarchy. As was pointed out by Lenin, "The forces in power and the bourgeoisie in the whole of Europe are forming an alliance with all reactionary forces and medieval forces in China" ("Backward Europe and Advanced Asia"). The coordinated efforts of the old tsars, the Manchu government, Yüan Shih-k'ai and their ilk in vigorously staging the farce of honoring Confucius represented a manifestation of this kind of reactionary alliance.

Today, the Soviet revisionist new tsars who vainly attempt to lord it over the world, have inherited the aggressive and expansionist policies of the old tsars and also stepped into their reactionary shoes in honoring Confucius by vigorously conducting the farce of honoring Confucius in Moscow. They direct the men of letters in their employ to switch on the propaganda machine and publish a series of articles for the specific purpose of singing psalms for Confucius. They play up Confucius as the "greatest sage and ancient teacher" (Note 7) and the "brilliant and wise statesman" (Note 8), and describe the Confucian teachings as "the symbol of Chinese civilization, the core of national culture and the quintessence of its subsequent national history" (Note 9). All this is the tune sung by the followers of Confucius.

Why was it necessary for the new and old tsars who dreamt of lording it over the world to pay homage to Confucius? Lu Hsün aptly said, "It is now heard that there are in other countries people who honor the old culture of China. Actually, their true intention is not to honor it but to make use of it!" ("The Old Tune Has Been Sung to the Finish") This was precisely the fact. Confucius was the spokesman of the slave-owner class on the decline in China and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius were the spiritual props of the reactionary classes on the decline, the spiritual weapons for all reactionaries to conduct regressive and restorationist activities. The new and old tsars worshipped Confucius and looked upon the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as the most precious treasures not because they were in the pensive mood of admiring the ancients, but because they harbored despicable and diabolic designs.

The old tsars openly cried that it was "necessary to rely seriously on the help of Confucian teachings" "to propagate the most advanced Western civilization in China," and confessed with great candor that this was "lined up" together with their demand of "ever deepening their colonial interests." (Note 10) This clearly showed that the design of the old tsars in publicizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius was to make use of them to poison the Chinese people, to undermine the Chinese revolution and to realize the colonial interests of Tsarist Russia. The old tsars adopted the strategy of "governing China through the Chinese," and attempted to uphold and prolong the reactionary rule in China through forming a counter-revolutionary alliance with the reactionary forces in China, such as Nala of the Manchu Dynasty, Yüan Shih-k'ai and traitors of their kind, so that they could extend their aggressive forces in China and turn China into a colony of tsarist Russian imperialism.

The honoring of Confucius by the Soviet revisionist new tsars has the same ulterior object in view. The Soviet revisionist new tsars are still hoping of subjugating China and dreaming of swallowing up this "choice meat" of China. Their design in publicizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius is to build up the reactionary forces of the landlord and bourgeois classes represented by Lin Piao in a vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism in China, and turn China into a colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. The anti-China practice of the new tsars through honoring Confucius is precisely a repetition of the old trick of the old tsars who used the honoring of Confucius to realize their counter-revolutionary strategy of "governing China through the Chinese."

II.

"To subdue one's self and return to propriety" was the reactionary program of Confucius and his followers for practicing regressive and restorationist activities. In order to realize their ambition in invading and subjugating China, the new and old tsars vigorously publicized Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and took it as their theme in honoring Confucius.

The 1911 Revolution overthrew the feudal monarchy of more than 2,000 years standing in China. However, as was pointed out by Lenin at the time, "it looks that the emperor certainly will form an alliance with the feudal lords, bureaucrats and monks to make preparation for restoration." ("Democracy and Populism in China") Because of the feeble and compromising nature of the bourgeoisie, the fruits of revolution were usurped by Yüan Shih-k'ai, the chieftain of the Peiyang warlords that represented the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie. For the sake of creating public opinion for the restoration of monarchy, Yüan Shih-k'ai vigorously publicized Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and clamored that "whether the nation is strong or weak, will survive or perish, is dependent on the defense of such propriety, righteousness, integrity and sense of shame, and it is necessary to adhere to the proper course in order to curb the overflow" (Note 11). This meant that only by following the course of "propriety" or restoration could the revolutionary torrent be stemmed and the reactionary rule be upheld. At that time, the tsarist Russian reactionary Keyserling made wild cries to goad on this

adverse current for worship of Confucius and restoration. He was especially interested in publicizing Confucius' "propriety," and described "propriety" as the "flower of Confucian teachings." He admonished Yüan Shih-k'ai saying, "The question of prime importance to the leaders of new China appears to be begging for Confucius' authority to accomplish all their anticipated reforms." (Note 12) This meant that Yüan Shih-k'ai and their ilk should desperately cling to the reactionary program of Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," and make use of the ghost of Confucius to achieve their anticipated goal of restoration.

In coordination with the restoration activities of Yüan Shih-k'ai and his ilk, the old tsars publicized Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of Chinese history. This was closely related to their conspiracy to split up China. In his report to the Tsar after the 1911 Revolution, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Tsarist Russia said, "Viewed from the interests of our country, the present disintegration of the Chinese Empire is in many respects in agreement with our hope. Even though the various regions of China are not entirely independent, they also will take antagonistic action against each other and thus weaken their own strength." Commenting on this report, the Tsar said, "Correct" (Note 13). The tsarist government also instructed its minister in China, "As we see it, the division of China into a number of independent countries is in agreement with our broad interests." (Note 14) It can be seen that in advocating "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and supporting the restoration activities of Yüan Shih-k'ai, the object of the old Tsar was to weaken China and undermine the unity of China so that their trick "to divide and rule" could be more easily fulfilled for the purpose of swallowing China.

At that time, Lenin had sharply pointed out that the old Tsar, "for the sake of the interests of the Russian capitalists, made use of the opportunity of the revolutionary movement in China to whip up a propaganda movement clamoring for the occupation of a number of Chinese provinces adjoining to Russia." Lenin said that this was "the tsarist government's policy of plunder" ("The 6th ["Prague"] National Representative Conference of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of Russia"). These analyses of Lenin made a profound exposure and criticism of the old Tsarist conspiracy to promote regression and disruption in China for realizing its expansionist ambition.

Like the old tsars, the Soviet revisionist new tsars also made every effort to publicize Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." Within three months, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao wrote a number of scrolls bearing the words, "Of all things this is the most important--to subdue one's self and return to propriety," in a vain attempt to practice restoration and regression, usurp leadership in the Party and seize power. The Soviet revisionists vigorously publicized and extolled Confucius for "highly appraising the ancient system" and "looking upon the restoration of the ideal order of ancient time as a way out from the social crisis already formed," and they also shamelessly praised the practice of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" by Confucius as for "restoring social justice" and "the most practical stand in the political struggle of the time" (Note 15). It is very clear that the Soviet revisionists took this course of action in coordination with the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. What they called "the social crisis already formed" was, like what

the Lin Piao anti-Party clique called "crises lurking in all corners," for maliciously attacking the great proletarian cultural revolution in China and slandering the excellent situation there. Their talk about "the restoration of the ideal order of ancient time" was a call for regression and restoration and for pulling China back to the semi-feudal, semi-colonial old road. They praised the practice of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" by Confucius as for "restoring social justice" and "most practical" for the purpose of applauding the restoration activities of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and supporting its usurpation of leadership in the Party and seizure of power. This fully exposed the wolfish designs of the Soviet revisionist new tsars in their vain attempt to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat in China and turning China into a colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

III.

Confucius' "theory of heavenly mandate" was an ideological weapon used by the decadent classes on the decline in all ages to uphold their reactionary rule. For the sake of building up the reactionary forces in China to facilitate their invasion of China, the new and old tsars also waved the tattered banner of the "theory of heavenly mandate."

The old tsars were worthy to be called the trumpeters of the "theory of heavenly mandate." They cried, "Confucius has taught that supreme power is conferred by Heaven and cannot be violated or changed" (Note 16). They advocated "the need to submit to the heavenly mandate" (Note 17) and demonstrated that the feudal ruling class was "duty-bound" to rule the laboring people (Note 18). They shamelessly extolled Nala of the Manchu Dynasty as "a dragon" (Note 19). As is known to everybody, "dragon" is a metaphorical version used by the reactionary rulers of all ages in China to publicize and extol Confucius' "theory of heavenly mandate" and refers to the incarnation of the Son of Heaven in the mundane world. By embellishing Nala as a "dragon," the old tsars wanted to show that she was ordained by Heaven to be the true dragon sovereign, and that as the treaties which surrendered rights and brought humiliation to the nation, such as the "Secret Treaty between China and Russia," the "Treaty for the Lease of Port Arthur-Dairen" and the "Treaty of 1901," were signed at her instructions, they were in conformity with the will of Heaven. The terms of "heavenly mandate," "duty-bound" and "dragon" were all designed to show that the reactionary rule of the laboring people by the decadent classes on the decline in China and their activities of national betrayal were all in accord with the will of "heaven" and a matter of course.

When publicizing the "theory of heavenly mandate," the old tsars also openly extolled Confucius saying: "His peace-loving spirit and his well-disposed wishes did not permit him to adopt the violent mode of action or the method of arousing the people to offer resistance...that led to changes or revolution in the country. If this were done, then it would completely run counter to the theory of this reformist that the subjects should absolutely submit to the sovereign." (Note 20) This meant that the use of violence by the Chinese people to carry out revolution was in violation of the will of heaven and sedition, and that they could only docilely forbear the oppression and exploitation of the reactionary ruling classes and honestly resign to their fate.

What is worthy of note is that the old tsar made this kind of reactionary hue and cry in the year 1897. At that time, Nicolas II ordered the Russian Charge d'Affaires in Peking to support the occupation of China's Chiaochouwan by German Emperor William II. This was followed by the sending of the Tsarist Russian fleet to Port Arthur to occupy by force the important port of China, thus whipping up a mad rush among the imperialists in their vain attempt to carve up China. At that time, there was a vigorous upsurge of anti-imperialist struggle among the Chinese people in Shantung and other places, and a great storm of mass struggle against imperialist aggression and the corrupt reactionary rule of the Manchu Dynasty was approaching. It was at this juncture that the old Tsar wildly publicized Confucius' "theory of heavenly mandate" to uphold the rule of the Manchu Dynasty and to forbid the Chinese people to oppose imperialist aggression, in a vain attempt to extinguish the revolutionary conflagration of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Chinese people.

However, where there is oppression, there is resistance and struggle. The anti-imperialist patriotic forces with the peasants as the mainstay finally broke away from all the dragnets that tied them down, and there erupted in 1900 the world-shaking I Ho Tuan (Boxer) movement that shattered the pipedream of the imperialists who vainly attempted to carve up China. The attempt of the old Tsar to arrest the Chinese people's revolution by again and again publicizing the hackneyed tune of Confucius' "theory of heavenly mandate" went bankrupt.

The new tsars of Soviet revisionism have at present again picked up this wornout "theory of heavenly mandate" of the reactionary classes on the decline as an ideological weapon in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao styled himself as the "celestial horse" and analogized himself to King Wen of Chou. He looked upon himself as "ordained by heaven" to be the "most exalted" and superman, and plotted to usurp leadership in the Party, seize power and establish fascist rule. The Soviet revisionists accordingly vigorously flattered King Wen and Duke Tan of Chou as "doubly glorified, respected and publicly recognized." They also praised Confucius for his habit of citing these chieftains of the big slave owners as "the highest incarnation of 'wisdom' and 'virtue'" when he discussed "the wise of the highest class and born with knowledge" (Note 21). Furthermore, they also publicly publicized and extolled Mencius' reactionary thought that "the throne conferred by Heaven ever changes hands," and vigorously advocated that "the people" "have the right to rebel against the bad ruler and tyrant, and should change the one on the throne as specified by Heaven through such rebellion" and "turn the throne to a really good ruler" (Note 22).

We know that Mencius' reactionary preaching that "the throne conferred by Heaven ever changes hand" was for encouraging the slave-owner class that had already been driven off the stage to rise and overthrow the political power of the newly emerging landlord class in the name of "heavenly mandate," while Confucius clamored in the name of "heavenly mandate" that the rule of the slave-owner class was inviolable. The two different songs were sung with the same excellence and were both for serving the restoration of the slavery system by the slave-owner class. At present, by bringing out and wildly peddling this trash of Mencius, the Soviet revisionists have

obviously an ulterior object in view. In the Soviet revisionist vocabulary, the so-called "really good ruler" and "the people" refer to the Lin Piao gang of renegades and traitors, and the so-called "rebellion" and "changing the one on the throne" refer to the counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat of the Lin Piao clique. With the Soviet revisionists frenziedly crying that "the people" "have the right to rebel" and "change the one on the throne as specified by Heaven," this has fully bared their criminal plot for making use of the tattered banner of the "theory of heavenly mandate" to support the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in staging the counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat and to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in China.

In advocating the "theory of heavenly mandate" and supporting the conspiratorial restoration activities of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, the Soviet revisionist new tsars have their despicable object in view. In its plan for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'," didn't the Lin Piao anti-Party clique look for the "nuclear protective umbrella" from Soviet revisionism and seek to play the role of son-emperor under Soviet revisionism?" the criminal object of the Soviet revisionist new tsars is to build up Lin Piao as this kind of son-emperor and to recruit their pawns for invading China.

## IV.

For the purpose of carrying out their double-faced tactics, the new and old tsars also made every effort to publicize and extol Confucius' "virtue," "benevolence and love," "loyalty and forbearance" and other hypocritical notes. They also maliciously attacked the Legalist school.

The old tsars ceaselessly praised Confucius "overflow in love to all" and talked nonsense saying that this was "a natural endowment innate in man at birth.... It calls for love to all.... Love is man's mission." (Note 23) Meanwhile they attacked Ch'in Shih Huang who carried out and had developed the Legalist line for his "opposition to the ancient traditions of China," saying that his "burning of the books and records of the Confucian school and execution of the Confucian scholars who were worshippers of the ancients" "had been spurned by the Chinese people" (Note 24).

We know that Ch'in Shih Huang was the representative figure of the newly emerging landlord class in Chinese history. He conformed to the trend of historical development, ended the phase of the exercise of sovereign powers by feudal princes and became the first person to unify China. He resolutely stood for reform, opposed regression, and was an expert in laying more stress on the present than on the past. His burning of the books and records of the Confucian school and execution of the reactionary Confucian scholars were effective measures for hitting at the restoration activities of the reactionary slave-owner class and consolidating the political power of the newly emerging landlord class. Such revolutionary action of Ch'in Shih Huang had all along won the praise of progressive thinkers that stood for reform and had at the same time been cursed by all reactionaries that resolutely stood for regression and restoration. The old tsars' malicious attacks against Ch'in Shih Huang served nothing more than to bare their reactionary features.

As regards their publicity of so-called "love of humanity," Chairman Mao long ago pointed out: "There has been no such all-inclusive love since humanity was divided into classes. All the ruling classes of the past were fond of advocating it, and so were many so-called sages and wise men, but nobody has ever really practiced it, because it is impossible in class society." This is a sharp criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and is also a penetrating exposure of the reactionary essence of "overflow in love to all" loudly sung by the old tsars.

History is the best witness. The old tsars paid lip service to "overflow in love to all" but sharpened the knives in their hands for mowing down the innocent Chinese inhabitants on a large scale. This was their "benevolence and love!" As the old Tsar joined the allied forces of aggression of eight nations to attack and plunder Peking, he also independently sent troops to invade the three northeastern provinces of China, and created frightening tragedies at Hailanp'ao and the 64 villages in Chiangtung. At the time, the Tsarist Russian forces of aggression encircled several thousand Chinese inhabitants and businessmen of Hailanp'ao along the bank of the Amur River, and slaughtered them with bayonets, hatchets and gunfire. "The seriously wounded died on the shore, the slightly wounded died in the river, and those not wounded jumped into the river and were drowned. Their corpses drifted all over the river and the sea." ("Records of Aihun Hsien") These ruthless historical facts had long ago torn to pieces the hypocritical veil of "benevolence and love" advocated by the old Tsar.

In the protracted anti-imperialist struggle, the Chinese people deeply realized that in the mouth of the old Tsar, "benevolence and love" were the pronouns for "killing and burning." As Lenin had angrily pointed out: "They practiced killing and burning, burned down all villages and drove the common people into the Amur River to drown themselves. They killed with gunfire and bayonets the totally unarmed inhabitants and their wives and children." ("War with China") The old Tsar who chanted "benevolence and love" was actually a hangman who was capable of killing without even a blink of the eyes.

The Soviet revisionist new tsars have played up even more the fallacies of Confucius about "benevolence and love." They vigorously disparage the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class practiced by the Legalist school as "the policy of ruthless control of a totalitarian nature" (Note 25). They describe Confucius' "benevolence" as so-called "humanitarianism" and nonsensically say that "the essence of benevolence lies in 'true sympathy' for others, that is, recognizing other people as fellow men and actively sharing with others all things that have occurred" (Note 26). Such preaching of "benevolence and love" is entirely deceitful talk.

When the slave owners of the State of Cheng slaughtered all the participating slaves in the course of suppressing a slave uprising, didn't Confucius frenziedly cried, "Well done" after hearing the news? Didn't he murder Shao Cheng Mao, a pioneer of the Legalist school, soon after he came to office? Like Confucius, the Soviet revisionist new tsars also do not look upon the people as "fellow men." They sent the innocent people of the Soviet Union to concentration camps and "asylums" where they were made to suffer trials and afflictions and murdered. They marched into

Czechoslovakia with tanks and heavy guns to suppress and slaughter the Czechoslovakian people. They shot at the totally unarmed peaceful inhabitants along the Chinese border, directed high-pressure hoses at them, sent armored cars to crush them to death and unleashed army dogs to bite them up and tear them to pieces. All this represents the "true sympathy" of the Soviet revisionist new tsars for "men" and their "practice of benevolence"!

The Soviet revisionist new tsars on the one hand embellish Confucius' "way of government" as "not according to law and penalty but guided by virtue and noble conduct" (Note 27). On the other hand, they roundly curse Ch'in Shih Huang as "a ruthless tyrant" (Note 28) who "was dictatorial and ruthlessly suppressed the will of the people" (Note 29). They use the tactic of drawing parables from the past for the present to frenziedly attack the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. These repulsive performances of the Soviet revisionists are closely coordinated with the criminal conspiracy of the renegade and traitor Lin Piao who worshipped Confucius, opposed the Legalist school and attacked Ch'in Shih Huang in a vain attempt to make use of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to usurp leadership in the Party, seize power and restore capitalism in China. Didn't Lin Piao curse with gnashed teeth in a dark corner the dictatorship of the proletariat in China as "implementing the law of Ch'in Shih Huang" and "dictatorial"? Didn't he bring out the trash of "benevolent government" of Confucius and Mencius and clamor for the "political emancipation without exception" of all landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists already toppled? With the master and his henchman singing a duet, their vain attempt and ambition to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat in China is very obvious.

Chairman Mao has long ago justly and sternly refuted the reactionary fallacies used by the class enemies at home and abroad to attack the dictatorship of the proletariat under the Confucian banner of "benevolence": "'You are not benevolent!' Quite so. We definitely do not apply a policy of benevolence to the reactionaries and toward the reactionary activities of the reactionary classes." The frenzied opposition of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and Lin Piao and his ilk to the dictatorship of the proletariat in China serves to tell us by negative example that we must continuously consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat until all reactionaries at home and abroad have been thoroughly wiped out.

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Marx had said, "There are often things that are startling similar in history" ("On the Question of Poland"). The honoring of Confucius by the Soviet revisionist new tsars today and the honoring of Confucius by the old tsars in the past are imbued with the same spirit. Although the new and old generations of tsars are found in two different historical periods and the concrete manifestations of their honoring Confucius are different, yet they are alike in that their ambition is to invade and subjugate China and to turn China into their colony. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in their hands have all along played the role of a "brickbat"

for invading China. This is also something in common. The farce of honoring Confufucius conducted by the old tsars had collapsed and gone bankrupt along with Nicolas II. Today, the Soviet revisionist new tsars have continuously evoked the dead ghost of Confucius with deep reverence and performed the farce of honoring Confucius. What can they achieve? This can only educate the Chinese people by negative example and make us see more clearly the counter-revolutionary nature of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. It can only make us recognize further the great significance of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and resolutely carry this great struggle through to the end. In front of the Chinese people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the old trick of honoring Confucius to oppose China plagiarized by the Soviet revisionist new tsars from the old tsars will absolutely not come to any good end.

Notes:

(1) (2) Kuang Hsü's "Instruction to the Board of Education on Taking the Honoring of Confucius as the Purport of Education" (1906), see Kuang Hsü Ch'ao Tung Hua Lu, Vol. V.

(3) Popov's "Preface" to the Russian translation of Confucian Analects (1910)--Ke-ao-erh-chi-yeh-fu-szu-chi's "Principles of Life in China" (1888)

(4) (17) (23) Kreymsky's "Outline of the Essence of the Doctrine of Confucius" (1906)

(5) Keyserling's "China's New Destiny Is Linked with Confucianism" (1912)

(6) Keyserling's "The East and the West and a Discussion of the Common Truth of the East and the West" (1912)

(7) (9) (15) (21) (25) Vasiliev's "Tradition in Chinese History and the Question of Social Progress" (1972)

(8) Belelomov's "On the Essence of the Legalist School" (1973)

(10) Ke-ao-erh-chi-yeh-fu-szu-chi's "The Importance of the Study of China" (1890)

(11) Yüan Shih-k'ai's "Decree on Honoring Confucius the Sage" (1913), see Collected Correspondence of President Yüan

(12) (19) Keyserling's "Travel Diary of a Philosopher" Vol. II (written in 1914)

(13) (14) "International Relations in the Imperialist Era" Second Collection, Vol. 19, November 22, 1911. Quoted from a book entitled "Rise of Russia in Asia" by Tai-lin of the United States, English Edition, p. 110.

(16) (18) (20) K'u-lo-szu-t'o-wei-chih's "The Chinese and Their Civilization" (1897)

(22) Vasiliev's "Chinese Superstition, Religion and Tradition" (1970)

(24) She-k'u-erh-chin's "An Exhibition of Arts in China 2,450 Years Ago" (1910)

(26) Konstantinov's "Encyclopedia of Philosophy" Vol. II (1962)

(27) Prokhov's "Great Encyclopedia of the Soviet Union" (Third Edition) Vol. 13 (1973)

(28) Vasiliev's "The Great Wall" (1971)

(29) Lumitsev's "The Origin and Evolution of 'Mao Tsetung Thought'" (1972)

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO, CONFUCIUS AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK

## Commanders and Fighters of the 5th Company of a Certain PLA Unit Stationed in Amoy Associate the Crime of the Chiang Kai-shek Clique in Frenziedly Worshipping and Offering Sacrifices to Confucius with Their In-depth Criticism of Lin Piao and the Doctrines of Confcius and Mencius

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 14, 1974)

(NCNA Dispatch from Foochow) In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the PLA stationed on the Amoy Island at the Fukien front associate the criticism of the Chiang Kai-shek clique's crime in rabidly worshipping and offering sacrifices to Confucius with the penetrating criticism of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. They have come to understand more deeply the great significance of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and strengthened their consciousness in fighting hard on the cultural and military fronts for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

The position where this company is stationed faces the enemy-occupied Quemoy Island across the sea. The commanders and fighters are especially enraged by the Chiang Kai-shek clique entrenched in Taiwan Province that has issued one after another so-called "proclamations" and "speeches of admonition," and staged successive repulsive shows to worship Confucius for the purpose of maliciously attacking our great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The fighters said, "The shameless slanders of the Chiang Kai-shek clique that worships Confucius are extremely wonderful teaching materials by negative example. We must turn the poisonous weeds into manure and penetratingly and thoroughly criticize more properly the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. We will never recall our troops until we have won a total victory." By the side of the sentry boxes, at the outpost positions and on the drilling grounds, they have turned every site into a battlefield for the practice of mass revolutionary criticism. Since the beginning of this year, the various squads and platoons of the whole company have called several hundred criticism meetings and brought out 37 issues of special columns for criticism of Lin Piao and written over 520 critical articles.

The commanders and fighters of the 5th company summed up into seven sections the reactionary fallacies of Lin Piao and Chiang Kai-shek for publicizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and sorted out over 30 items for comparison and criticism one by one. For instance, the Chiang Kai-shek clique cried themselves to exhaustion over the need to "develop the thought of Confucius and Mencius" and dreamt of "launching a counter-attack to recover the country." Lin Piao inscribed on the walls and in his notebook the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in a vain attempt to usurp Party leadership and bring about restoration. Chiang Kai-shek self-glorified himself as "a luminary," while Lin Piao publicized the "theory of innate genius" and analogized himself to a "celestial horse." Chiang Kai-shek wanted his son "to devote himself to" learning by heart "The Great Learning" and "The Doctrine of the Mean" and take the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as a spiritual prop for upholding the dynasty of the

Chiang family, while Lin Piao taught his son to worship Confucius and read the classics in a pipedream to establish the dynasty of the Lin family for all generations to come. Through comparison and dissection, everyone clearly saw that both Lin Piao and Chiang Kai-shek were reactionaries who waved the black banner of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and rabidly carried out activities to change the political climate for restoration. Fighter Hsieh Chung-t'ang said that all reactionary ruling classes in history took the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as a spiritual prop for upholding their reactionary rule or carrying out restorationist activities. Lin Piao collected the utterances of Confucius and Mencius everywhere and used them to create counter-revolutionary public opinion and launch a frantic attack against the proletariat. Chiang Kai-shek trembled with fear at our criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and bemoaned the digging at their so-called "national foundations." This has taught us by negative example that the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is of great significance in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and guarding against capitalist restoration.

The commanders and fighters of the 5th company also associated the atrocities of the Chiang gang and the misery of the laboring people in the old society with the exposure of the reactionary essence of "benevolence and love" propagated by Lin Piao. The fighters pointed out that Chiang Kai-shek was a passionate advocate of the Confucian-Mencian doctrine of "the benevolent love others," and called for "the practice virtue every day and in every way." All this was deceptive balderdash. On the eve of the Chiang gang's escape from Amoy to Taiwan Province, over 100 Communist Party members and revolutionary people were massacred in one lot. Chiang Kai-shek's cry about "practice of virtue" meant the sanguinary massacre of the revolutionary people.

Fighter Tseng Chia-chung from the old revolutionary base of Kiangsi said that after the Red Army headed north in the war of resistance against Japan, the jackal-like Chiang Kai-shek committed inhuman and barbarous acts of arson, killing, looting and plundering. Of the over 13 households in our village, some had their abdomens ripped open and their hearts scooped out, and some were burned to death and buried alive. My grandfather was nailed alive to the wall by the Chiang Kai-shek troops until he died. Under the condition of proletarian dictatorship, Lin Piao wildly advocated so-called "treat others with a kind heart" and vigorously propagated the Confucian doctrine of loyalty and forbearance. He wanted to "grant political emancipation without exception" to all freaks and monsters that had been toppled by the proletariat and the revolutionary people and to sink the revolutionary people once again in a bloodbath. This shows that Lin Piao and Chiang Kai-shek's so-called "benevolence" is nothing but a "string of Buddhist beads hanging from the neck of a tiger that feigns kindness with man-eating in mind."

After making penetrating criticism in this way, the commanders and fighters of the 5th company have greatly raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and aroused their revolutionary enthusiasm in fighting for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. The cadres

and fighters of the whole company, through taking a more active part in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, have whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war." Along with the militiamen in the garrison area, they have trained themselves in the hard way to acquire skills for destroying the enemy and are guarding the coastal defense line day and night with redoubled vigilance.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

## Time Flies But the Impressive Great Wall Stands

### - Exposing the Reactionary Objective of LinPiao in Paying Homage to the Temple of Meng Chiang-nü

by

Fighter Wang T'ien-ching ( 王天竟 )

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 14, 1974)

In May 1960, Lin Piao and his sworn confederates made a special trip to pay homage to the Temple of Meng Chiang-nü. Was this just for visiting a scenic spot of historic significance? No, his observation of the ritual of bowing and kneeling in worship of Meng Chiang-nü was out of a counter-revolutionary political need.

The fabricated story about Meng Chiang-nü crying at the Great Wall had long been seen through by people. As recorded by "Shuo-Yüan", in Tso Chuan ("左 传 ", "说苑"): In the period of Spring and Autumn Annals, a person called Ch'i Liang of the State of Ch'i died in action in the battle against the State of Lü. "On learning of this, his wife cried so hard so that earth broke away from the city wall and a corner of it crumbled." Later, by the time of T'ang and Sung, there appeared the name of Meng Chiang-nü, and the legend of Meng Chiang-nü crying at the Great Wall gradually gained ground. The incident of Ch'i Liang's wife crying before the city wall took place over 200 years before the Ch'in Dynasty, but the name of Meng Chiang-nü appeared about 600 years after the Ch'in Dynasty. The arbitrary lumping together of persons and things 800 years apart for association with the period of Ch'in Shih Huang was obviously an extremely shameless tactic adopted by the reactionary ruling classes and the disciples of Confucius and Mencius for willfully attacking Ch'in Shih Huang.

The reactionary aim of Lin Piao in paying homage to the Temple of Meng Chiang-nü was, as Lu Hsün aptly said, "to give vent to a nostalgic feeling for the past which is often meant for the present." In 1959, class struggle at home was very acute and complicated. Right-deviation opportunist P'eng Te-huai maliciously attacked the Party's general line of building socialism, vilified the proletarian dictatorship and rabidly attacked the Party. Chairman Mao led the whole Party to smash the P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique's plot for usurping Party leadership. At that time, the Soviet revisionist renegade group whipped up a big anti-China chorus, tore up the contracts, recalled the experts and unreasonably pressed for the repayment of loans in a vain attempt to topple us politically and economically. Chairman Mao led the whole Party and the whole people to adhere to the Marxist principle and dealt a telling blow to the rabid provocations of imperialism, revisionism and reaction. Renegade and traitor Lin Piao who teamed up with P'eng Te-huai in opposing the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line slipped through at that time because of his "concealment" stratagem. However, this bandit did not give up hope, and he went as far as to vent his implacable hatred against the proletarian dictatorship by paying homage to the Temple of

Meng Chiang-nü, with the wish that his hatred could be deep enough to topple the "Great Wall" of proletarian dictatorship, by vituperation. After visiting the temple, he again holed up in a dark corner to advocate the capitulationist philosophy, "When two sides fight each other, they become enemies; when two sides make peace with each other, they become friends." He attacked our anti-revisionist struggle as what he called "going beyond the limits". Isn't the purpose of Lin Piao in paying homage to the Temple of Meng Chiang-nü very clear?

Time flies and yet the impressive Great Wall stands. The historical facts show that Ch'in Shih Huang was a patriot. When he organized at that time the people to build the Great Wall and sent Meng T'ien to lead large army to develop the borderland and guard the frontier, he played an active role in resisting the inroad of the Hun slave owners. All those who exploited the story of Meng Chiang-nü to make propaganda for turning back the wheel of history in postages had been swept onto the garbage heap of history. Today, the steellike Great Wall of proletarian dictatorship can never be toppled by vituperation. Those reactionaries who vainly attempt to topple the Great Wall of the proletarian dictatorship of our country by ramming and vituperation can only end up with a a bruised head before the mighty Great Wall. No matter whether he flew the tattered banner of attacking Ch'in Shih Huang or clung to the life-saving straw of Soviet revisionism, Lin Piao, a faithful disciple of Confucius, could not save himself from the inevitable doom of destruction.

* * *

YOUNG CADRES

## New Cadres in Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 11, 1974)

more than 2,200 workers, commune members and educated young people in lankao county, central china's honan province, have been promoted to leading posts at the county, commune and brigade levels since 1972.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, these new cadres have improved their ability and made remarkable achievements in the three great movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

lankao county on an abandoned course of the yellow river in eastern honan was poverty-stricken in the past because of constant natural disasters. the situation began to turn for the better only after liberation. production has since developed year by year.

the new cadres and the old, united like one man, led the masses in remaking nature. a good wheat harvest was reaped this year despite a four-month-long dry spell. per-unit yield of the county's 43,000 hectares of wheat averaged an increase of 30 per cent over 1973.

the party organizations in lankao pay great attention to young cadres in line with chairman mao's teaching: "it is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way".

leading cadres frequently go to communes and factories to explain the significance of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the importance of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and the young in the formation of leading bodies. opinions of workers and peasants are canvassed.

all the 2,200 new cadres were recommended by the masses and approved by the leadership.

the party organizations have adopted various measures to help the new cadres mature politically. special classes have been set up to help them raise their theoretical level and consciousness of the two-line struggle through studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao and taking an active part in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. they have improved their ability of implementing party policy in the rural areas and learned to solve practical work problems.

meng hsien-chih, a young middle school graduate, became deputy secretary of the party committee of the yifeng commune

last year. through hard study of marxist-leninist classics, including the "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "critique of the gotha programme" and chairman mao's "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", she has raised her ability to distinguish marxism from revisionism and socialism from capitalism.

for some time she stayed in a relatively backward brigade, working alongside commune members during the day and visiting their families in the evening. after detailed investigation, she discovered that the brigade paid far more attention to side-line occupations than to agriculture and, therefore, its farm production suffered.

led by the young deputy party secretary, the commune members studied chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and adopted measures to develop agricultural production.

the brigade reaped a good wheat harvest this summer, thanks to its effort in building irrigation facilities and improving soil in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. having kept enough grain for food, seed and fodder, the brigade sold surplus grain to the state whereas it had to depend on the state for grain supply before.

the old cadres helped the new ones enthusiastically and encouraged them to learn from the late secretary of the county party committee chiao yu-lu his hard-working and selfless spirit. chiao yu-lu who died ten years ago was cited as "a good example of county party secretaries".

deputy county party secretary yang han-tung, a college graduate of 1967, was promoted to the present post two years ago. first secretary of the county party committee chang chin-li often told him how chiao yu-lu, plagued by a fatal disease, had persisted in leading the cadres and the masses in a tenacious fight against natural disasters before his death. deeply moved, yang han-tung was resolved to work like chiao yu-lu.

in the last two years, he inspected all the river-harnessing projects in the county, examined the afforestation of over 200 big sand dunes and hills and studied all the plans of the county's ten communes and towns for sinking wells. except when he has to attend meetings in the county seat, he is always in the rural areas, joining the cadres and commune members in physical labour and discussing how to expand production. he has been praised by the local people for his outstanding work.

HARBOR FACILITIES

## New Deep-Water Wharves Along China's Coast

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

a number of deep-water wharves have been put to use along china's coast this year, including one that can handle 50,000-ton tankers. three others are nearing completion.

this is part of a plan to improve harbour facilities in nine major ports along china's coast, from talien in the northeast to chanchiang in south china. the new projects include the building, expansion or reconstruction of berths, warehouses, oil tanks, railways and roads. the amount of work completed in the first half of this year was three times as much as in the same period of last year.

these projects will meet the needs of china's growing economic development and foreign trade to a greater extent. in the first half of this year, talien harbour alone handled 20.9 per cent more traffic than in the same 1973 period.

the party committees of the various harbour construction commands have since the beginning of this year given top priority to the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, in accordance with instructions from the party central committee and chairman mao concerning the movement. they have organized the workers to seriously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and criticize lin piao's counter-revolutionary programme for restoring capitalism, namely, "restrain oneself and return to the rites", and his revisionist line as well as the doctrines of confucius and mencius. this has helped the workers become more aware of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and fired them with great enthusiasm for socialist construction. they said: "like liu shao-chi, lin piao attempted to restore capitalism and tried in a hundred and one ways to undermine socialist construction and harbour construction. we must speed up the construction to make up for the time they had wasted."

a campaign to accelerate the work was started by workers of tientsin harbour in the second quarter of this year. they not only completed all the projects for two deep-water wharves, but rebuilt two berths for 5,000-ton ships.

shanghai harbour which has very heavy production tasks built or rebuilt three deep-water berths in the first half of this year, thanks to the close cooperation between the construction workers and various departments of the harbour.

the site of huangtao harbour was only chosen in early february this year. pressed for time in face of heavy tasks, the workers carried out technical innovations which raised efficiency nearly twofold.

in chinhuangtao harbour, a technical innovation group made up of workers, cadres and technicians revised five designs in six months, which saved a large amount of material and shortened the duration of construction.

shanghai, tientsin and other harbours have ensured the quality of construction work by relying upon the wisdom and the strength of the masses and through the adoption of advanced techniques such as using rubber fenders to lessen the force of impact and laser positioning in pile driving.

## SHIP BUILDING

### Northeast China Shipyard Expands Production Self-Reliantly

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 11, 1974)

the hungchi shipyard in talien, northeast china, recently built a 24,000-ton oil tanker, the "taching no. 61", in eight months, two months less than the average time it used to take to build a 15,000-ton tanker.

the shipyard has in the past eight years built seven times as many ocean-going ships of the 10,000-ton class as it did before the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. quality has improved and variety increased. the tonnage of ships it built hit an all-time high last year and has continued to increase by a big margin during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the workers, cadres and technicians attributed their success to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to the principle "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

in the current criticism movement the shipbuilders condemned the lin piao anti-party clique for worshipping confucius and things foreign and for its criminal attempt to throw itself into the arms of soviet revisionism. they reviewed the history of the shipyard and were determined to carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in a still better way, quicken the pace of china's shipbuilding industry and consolidate the gains of the cultural revolution.

set up more than 70 years ago, the shipyard could only do some repair work before liberation. after the founding of new china, it began making small and then ocean-going vessels under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the shipbuilders in 1958 successfully built china's first 10,000-ton class ocean-going ship in the spirit of doing away all fetishes and daring to think and act.

in 1960, the soviet revisionist renegade clique perfidiously tore up contracts in an attempt to strangle china's shipbuilding industry through blockade. adhering to chairman mao's teachings, the shipbuilders worked energetically and overcame one difficulty after another. the shipbuilding industry developed with each passing day.

during the cultural revolution, the shipbuilders criticized the revisionist lines of liu shao-chi and lin piao and repudiated the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. this helped heighten their consciousness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and their enthusiasm for building socialism.

breaking with conventions, workers of the shipyard designed and made a powerful marine diesel engine in seven months and installed it on the 10,000-ton oil tanker "taching no. 29". trial voyages on tempestuous seas proved that the performance of the engine was fine.

in its development the shipyard relies on the masses and brings into full play their initiative and creativeness. a mass technical innovations movement has been in full swing in the past few years. one hundred and fifty items of new technology, new techniques and new equipment have been introduced, including explosive forming, explosive welding, explosive assembling, and computerized and numerically-controlled devices. these have helped raise the shipyard's technical standards and production capacity.

technicians of the shipyard said: criticism of the slavish comprador philosophy does not mean that we would adopt a "closed-door" policy or reject advanced foreign techniques and equipment. we stand for self-reliance and oppose any slavish attitude toward things foreign. but we also modestly learn from the advanced experience of other countries and absorb whatever is useful to our socialist construction.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

## Tientsin City Makes Headway in Industry

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 11, 1974)

gross industrial output of the north china city of tientsin surpassed the planned target for the first half of this year with a marked increase over the same 1973 period, thanks to the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

compared with the corresponding period of last year, output of crude oil in the first six months of this year rose by 22.5 per cent, motor vehicles by 46.7 per cent, and metallurgical equipment by 79.6 per cent. the annual quota for salt was fulfilled at mid-may. remarkable increases were chalked up in the production of hoisting equipment, internal combustion engines, rolled steel, cement, paper and paper boards, bicycles, wrist watches, textiles and other major products.

tientsin's gross industrial output rose 2.3 fold in 1973 compared with 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. this once again proved the truth that "revolution means liberating the productive forces and promoting their growth".

a mass technical innovations campaign is in full swing in this old industrial city. preliminary statistics show that major technical innovations in tientsin's industry totalled more than 10,000 in the first half of the year, some raising efficiency several dozen fold.

the city's million industrial workers, as part of the main force in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, have used marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as weapon to criticize lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius, an ideology of the declining reactionary classes. more than 200,000 workers, intellectuals and leading cadres have formed thousands of three-in-one theoretical study groups. whether in workshops, oil and salt fields, at railway stations or on docks, workers and cadres are seen studying marxist-leninist classics and the history of the struggle between the confucian and the legalist schools and writing critical articles on lin piao and confucius. through the criticism movement, the workers raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of the importance of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. fired with greater enthusiasm for socialism, they brought about a new hightide of "grasping revolution, promoting production".

the city's industry has launched a still more vigorous drive to learn from the taching oilfield, the national pace-setter in industry recommended by chairman mao.

the taching oilfield persists in putting proletarian politics in command, combines centralized leadership with the mass movement and integrates soaring revolutionary zeal with a strict scientific approach. it epitomizes the spirit of the party's general line for building socialism.

a meeting was held in tientsin in late may to exchange experience in the campaign to learn from taching. the advanced experience of 21 units was popularized, and 121 advanced enterprises, over 400 advanced collectives and over 500 advanced workers were cited. this has given fresh impetus to the campaign.

with the great socialist initiative generated in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the workers of the tientsin strip steel cold rolling mill proposed to produce 25 per cent more than the target set in this year's state plan which already represented an increase of 20 per cent over last year. though three per cent of the mill's work force had been transferred to other enterprises, it topped the january-june production plan 41 days ahead of schedule.

to expand its pulp making workshop, the tientsin no. 3 paper mill once produced a blueprint which involved an investment of 2.6 million yuan. several pieces of special equipment had to be imported and a four-storied building had to be built. in the current criticism movement, the workers condemned lin piao for his crimes of national betrayal and capitulationism and criticized the design, pointing out that it was an example of craving for things big and foreign. they proposed to rely on their own strength and use locally available material for the expansion project.

the mill's party general branch warmly supported the proposal. after consulting the workers, it mapped out a new design which called for an investment of 200,000 yuan, only one-thirteenth of the original sum. the production capacity to be added remained the same.

in line with the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the city's industry strengthened its support for agriculture. the five counties on the outskirts of tientsin sank 5,000 wells last winter through this spring. this required the supply of as many diesel engines as only half the number were then available. more than 60 machine-building, light, textile and other plants worked against time in socialist cooperation and manufactured the other half before the farming season set in. many workers volunteered to work on days off and some even slept in the workshops. in fulfilling the task, one of the plants did as much work in ten days as would ordinarily have taken over 20 days.

## MEDICAL SERVICE

### Urban Pharmacist Serves Minority Peasants in Southwest China Mountain Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 10, 1974)

pharmacist li hsien of an urban hospital in kunming of southwest china's yunnan province, has distinguished himself for his whole-hearted service to minority peasants in a remote mountain area over the past few years.

he volunteered to work in the ahwa mountain area during the great proletarian cultural revolution in response to chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

the pharmacist now works at the nanla hospital in the changyuan wa autonomous county. a central medical establishment in the ahwa mountain area, the hospital gives treatment to the peasants in three rural people's communes.

the mountain area has rugged terrain and poor roads. the pharmacist had difficulties in climbing mountains and was disheartened for a time. he then made an earnest study of instructions on ideological remoulding by marx and lenin. he also turned to this teaching of chairman mao's: "intellectuals who want to integrate themselves with the masses, who want to serve the masses, must go through a process in which they and the masses come to know each other well. this process may, and certainly will, involve much pain and friction, but if you have the determination, you will be able to fulfil these requirements."

li hsien made up his mind to overcome the difficulties and remould his world outlook in the course of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants.

urged by his sincere desire to temper himself, he practised mountain climbing, fearing neither hardship nor fatigue. one day he scaled a steep cliff together with his colleagues to collect medicinal herbs. a slip or false step would tumble them into the abyss. li hsien took this as a good opportunity to temper himself. he took great pains in reaching the mountain top with others and gathered the herbs.

the pharmacist has gone the rounds of the seven production brigades in the nanla commune and their 34 production teams over the past few years. he has deepened his class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasant, and loves the mountain area.

the hospital used to get medicines from big cities, and some medicines often fell short of demands because

of poor transport facilities. with the help of his colleagues, li hsien set up a simply equipped pharmaceutical house to prepare some common medicines. he succeeded in turning out distilled water and glucose saline solution which are up to standard.

moreover, he made a general survey of diseases peculiar to the locality, and found that the round-worm was prevalent. he read reference books on pharmacology and produced a kind of syrup to cure the disease. before clinical application, he took the syrup himself to see whether there was any unfavourable effect. the medicine is now widely used and has proved very effective.

to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical and health work in the ahwa area, he has done his part to help train "barefoot doctors" among the people of wa nationality. in the past two years, he ran several sessions of short-term courses to train such doctors, who can now make at least four kinds of common medicines.

## WEATHER STATIONS

### Weather Station on East China Mountain

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 11, 1974)

workers of the weather station on an east china mountain have overcome difficulties and make accurate forecasts for socialist construction.

the meteorological station stands on top of the tienmu mountain in chekiang province, 1,500 metres above sea level. there are 260 foggy days in a year and strong wind blows in 190 days. thunder often rumbles in summer and freezing fog hovers in winter.

complicated weather creates difficulties in the work and life of the meteorological workers. but they take pride in their job for they work on the high mountain and give accurate weather reports to serve socialist construction.

they train hard to adjust themselves to local mountain conditions. there was a scheduled weather forecast in a thunderstorm night. communist shen hsu-sheng went into the blinding rain and got to his observation post and sent out the forecast in good time. that night a clap of thunder woke communist wang chin-shan. he dashed into the observation room, where the thunder had damaged the telephone lines, safety installations and the telephone as well. he quickly

repaired the apparatus, connected the lines and sent out a meteorological forecast as scheduled.

conditions are still harder for members of the weather station in winter. they have to work in driving snow, freezing fog or biting wind. sometimes when the wind-gauge was covered with layers of ice, they had to climb up the pole to remove the ice despite that their limbs were numbed with cold and they had difficulty in breathing.

the workers adhere to the principle of diligence and frugality in running the station. the state and local leadership show deep solicitude for their work as well as their well-being. the meteorological workers do not depend on state help and have done whatever things they could themselves. once they saved nearly half of a sum allocated by the state for installing lightning conductors through their self-reliant efforts.

moreover, they often build roads and houses and grow vegetables in their spare time, and go to nearby production brigades to join the peasants in farm work in busy farming seasons. they have close ties with the local people.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ARGENTINA

### Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets and Fetes Delegation of Argentine Revolutionary Communist Party Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1974)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, recently met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of argentina led by guillermo sanchez.

after the meeting, comrade chang chun-chiao gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

among those present on the occasions were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the delegation came to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the c.p.c. central committee. the guests toured linhsien county, changsha, shaoshan, chingkangshan, shanghai and yenan. the delegation has already left peking for home.

## CHINA AND BRAZIL

### Brazilian Foreign Minister, Chinese Trade Delegation Chief Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

antonio azeredo da silveira, foreign minister of brazil, and chen chieh, head of the trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, on august 8 held friendly talks in brasilia on the development of relations between the two countries and other matters of common interest, according to a report from the brazilian capital.

present at the talks from the brazilian side were geraldo holanda cavalcanti, deputy chief of the office of the

foreign ministry, and carlos bueno, chief of the asia and oceania division of the foreign ministry; from the chinese side was chen teh-ho, vice-director of the department of the americas and oceania of the chinese foreign ministry.

on the same day, the brazilian foreign minister gave a banquet in honour of chen chieh and all members of the chinese trade delegation.

present at the banquet were brazilian minister of agriculture alysson paulinelli, minister of communications euclydes quandt de oliveira, chief of the civil office of the presidency golbery do couto-silva, chief of the planning secretariat of the presidency joas paulo dos reis velloso, president of the central bank paulo lira, minister of mines and energy shigeaki ueki, acting minister of industry and commerce paulo vieira belloti, secretary general ramiro guerreiro and other high officials of the foreign ministry.

the brazilian foreign minister and the head of the chinese trade delegation made friendly speeches on the occasion. welcoming the chinese delegation, minister azeredo da silveira said that "in view of their dimensions and international presence, brazil and china should not be strangers to each other at a moment when new and important opportunities are opening up for an international order of equality. in the interests of their peoples, brazil and china should increase their economic exchange significantly." he added that the governments of brazil and china "are convinced that mutual good relations and international peace can only be based upon the inviolability of sovereignty of each people and on unlimited mutual respect". "trade relations should be developed on the basis of absolute equality and aimed at mutual benefit," he noted.

vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh in his speech expressed gratitude for the warm reception of the chinese delegation by the brazilian government. he praised the positive attitude taken by the brazilian government in developing sino-brazilian relations and promoting their trade. he recalled that there is traditional friendship between the peoples of china and brazil and added that it was his belief that on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and through the efforts of both countries, their relations and commercial exchange would grow steadily.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

## Peking Soiree in Honor of Vice President Eyegue and Other Distinguished Equatorial Guinean Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1974)

don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency, and the government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea he is leading this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" presented by the peking opera troupe of peking.

accompanying the distinguished guests at the performance were fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; wang man-tien, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; and leading members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, yen chia-hua and chu chuan-hsien.

the soiree was sponsored by the cultural group under the state council. vice-president eyegue and the other distinguished guests were greeted with a rousing standing ovation as they entered the theatre in the company of minister fang yi and others.

after the performance, vice-president eyegue and other guests went on stage and cordially shook hands with the actors and actresses and congratulated them on their successful performance.

## Distinguished Guests from Equatorial Guinea Visit Peking People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1974)

vice-president don miguel eyegue ntutumu of the republic of equatorial guinea and the government delegation he is leading visited the hunghsing people's commune on peking's southern outskirts this morning accompanied by chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu.

commune members who gathered at the entrance to the village beat drums and gongs and gave the distinguished guests a warm welcome upon their arrival. the visitors were given an account of how the commune members developed production in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work by lu chun-lin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee.

vice-president don miguel eyegue ntutumu and other distinguished guests visited the commune's farm machine repair shop, horse ranch and dairy farm, and made an inspection tour of the lush green rice paddy and cotton field with plants laden with budding bolls. after the tour, vice-president don miguel eyegue ntutumu wished the commune members a good harvest.

the distinguished guests called on commune member sun hsin-sheng at his home. in cordial conversation, sun hsin-sheng told the vice-president and other distinguished guests how his family of eleven members of four generations fared under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao. vice-president don miguel eyegue ntutumu congratulated the hosts on their happy family life.

CHINA AND JAPAN

## Fourth Delegation to China of Japanese Komeito Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1974)

the fourth delegation to china of the japanese komeito (komei party) led by chairman of the party yoshikatsu takeiri arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

members of the delegation are yoshiaki masaki, chairman of the policy deliberation council; naohiko okubo, deputy general secretary of the party; and yuichi ichikawa, director of the "komei shimbun".

the japanese guests were greeted at the airport by president liao cheng-chih and vice-president chang hsiang-shan of the china-japan friendship association, and sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chin su-cheng and wang hsiao-hsien.

counsellor of the japanese embassy here hiroshi hashimoto was also present.

### Visiting Group of Japanese "Kyu Yu Kai" Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1974)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of a visiting group of the japanese "kyu yu kai" led by tokinori ryu.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including tsai hsiao, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and yin tso-chen.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the 8-member visiting group of the japanese "kyu yu kai" arrived here by plane on the evening of august 9 for a visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

## CHINA AND KOREA

### Korean Girl Breaks World Archery Records in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

kim kyang min, a girl from the democratic people's republic of korea, chalked up two world records at a four-day friendly contest between korean and chinese archers that ended here today.

the korean woman archer showed top form yesterday and scored 631 points in the women's 60 metres double-round to crack the world record of 624 points.

today kim kyang min came to the archery range with added confidence. she took careful aim before letting fly the arrows one after another. at the end of the competition, her 2,443 points for the four-event double-round total earned her another world record, adding 19 points to the listed world mark of 2,424 points.

overjoyed at the outstanding achievements of their korean comrade-in-arms, chinese archers congratulated kim kyang min with warm handshakes and a bouquet of flowers.

the chinese archers also achieved remarkable results, revamping a total of 16 national records. women archers huang shu-yen, sung shu-hsien, wang wen-chuan and chalaka shared 11 new national records between them, while men archers li ming, yuan sheng-tang and chiang chun had five national records to their credit.

chinese and korean archers have forged a profound revolutionary comradeship through friendly competition. the archery range at the peking physical culture institute where the contest took place was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship. at the end of each event, archers of the two countries sat down for a friendly chat and compared notes. the spectators enthusiastically applauded the performances of the archers of both countries.

after the contest, chinese team leader li shu-lan and coach hsu kai-tsai said to the korean coaches li yong ho and chung ih nam: "you have not only brought us the friendly sentiments of the korean people and sportsmen for the chinese people and sportsmen, but also your fine experience in archery. we have learned much from you through the contest."

### Korean Railway Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1974)

a korean railway delegation led by vice-minister of railway so nam sin arrived here by train today.

among those welcoming the delegation at the railway station were kuo lu, chinese vice-minister of communications, and han li-ping, leading member of a department concerned.

present were also minister-counsellor li jae pil and commercial counsellor han ju ro of the korean embassy here.

## CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

### Chinese Table Tennis Team Concludes Visit to Madagascar

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1974)

the chinese table tennis team, with kao peng as leader and tiao wen-yuan as deputy leader, left madagascar yesterday at the conclusion of a friendly visit to the country, according to a report from tananarive.

during the one-week stay, the chinese team held matches with the malagasy table tennis team and visited tananarive, tamatave, antsirabe and majunga. wherever it went, the team was warmly received by local people and table

tennis players. the friendship between the people and players of the two countries has been strengthened through the visit.

minister of management of territory gilles andriamahazo and minister of national education and culture justin manambelona watched a match held by players of the two countries and received all members of the chinese team. minister andriamahazo presented souvenirs to the team and all its members.

chinese ambassador tien chih-tung gave a luncheon on august 8 for the team's visit. present on the occasion were minister justin manambelona, minister of foreign affairs didier ratsiraka, secretary general of the ministry of economy and finance and honorary president of the malagasy table tennis federation salomon andrianavalona, leading members of the federation and malagasy table tennis players.

the malagasy table tennis federation gave a reception the same evening in honour of the chinese team. malagasy artistes performed folk songs and dances on the occasion.

the chinese team arrived in madagascar on august 3.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

**Mauritanian Minister Fetes Chinese Medical Team**

**(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 10, 1974)**

mauritanian minister of health and social affairs abdallahi ould bah gave a dinner on the evening of august 8 in honour of the chinese medical team which will leave for home by rotation at the completion of its tour of duty.

present were president of the mauritania-china friendship association mohamed ould khattry ould segane; mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi ali; and friends from the medical circles.

lin ping-nan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

speaking at the dinner, minister bah and charge d'affaires a.i. lin ping-nan warmly praised the daily growing friendship between the two peoples.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

## Moroccan Track and Field Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

the chinese track and field association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting moroccan track and field delegation with chorfi abdel wahab as its leader and el amrani mohamed as deputy leader.

adib taieb, charge d'affaires ad interim of the moroccan embassy here, also attended.

present on the occasion were yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, wang fu-yung, leading member of the peking municipal physical culture and sports commission, and chinese track and field coaches and athletes.

pai ping, leading member of the host association, and chorfi abdel wahab spoke at the reception. they hailed the profound friendship formed between the people and sportsmen of china and morocco through friendly exchanges.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

## Senegalese National Football Team Plays Friendly Match with Chinese Team in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1974)

the senegalese national football team played a friendly match with the chinese team at the peking workers' stadium here this evening.

watching the match were vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress ngapo ngawang jigme and leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission chao cheng-hung. prior to the match, they met with gerard diame, leader of the senegalese national football team, and senegalese and chinese football coaches and players.

senegalese ambassador to china aly dioum was present on the occasions.

the friendly match drew warm applause from the 80,000 spectators. the senegalese team is visiting china in reciprocation of the chinese football team's visit to senegal in 1972. it marked a new development in the friendly relations

and sports exchanges between the two countries since they established diplomatic relations.

playing a 4-1-2-3 formation, the chinese team mounted most of its attacking movements from both wings to spread out the visitors' defence. the wingers centred the ball to inside forwards for shooting opportunities. the youthful senegalese players, showing remarkable stamina and fighting spirit, played a long-passing, fast-attacking game. one of the forwards was always positioned far in front to spearhead the senegalese attack in a 1-3-3-3 team formation. though trailing behind, the visitors kept the chinese defence hard pressed amid outbursts of applause. the spectators were impressed by the courageous and vigorous match played in a friendly atmosphere. the match ended 5:2 in favour of the chinese team.

## CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

### Li En-chiu Meets Swiss "People and Culture" Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and feted the swiss "people and culture" friendship delegation led by max blum here this evening. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

the delegation arrived here on august 9 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND UN

### Chinese Delegation to UN World Population Conference Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1974)

a chinese delegation to the u.n. world population conference left peking for bucharest in separate groups today and yesterday. leader of the delegation is huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, and deputy leader is chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan who is already in bucharest.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were vice-minister chien hsin-chung and leading members of departments concerned pi chi-lung and li hsiu-chen.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

### Vietnamese Paleographic Study Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 10, 1974)

a three-member paleographic study group from viet nam with pham huy chau, vice-president of the han-nom research institute under the commission of social sciences of the democratic republic of viet nam, wound up its study tour of peking and left here today for southern parts of china.

the group arrived in peking on july 23. it had discussions with peking university, the peking library and other institutions on the teaching and research of ancient writings.

wang lien-lung, chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee, and yueh chih-chien, acting secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, met and hosted a banquet in honour of the members of the study group july 31. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

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DOCUMENTARY FILMS

## An Paean to Friendship and Unity, a New Flower of Photographic Art

### - A comment on "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors"

by

Yang En-p'u (楊恩樸)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Aug. 8, 1974)

The color documentary "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" (produced by the Ch'angch'eng Film Studio) tugs at one's heartstrings for its revolutionary ideological content and its overflowing creative spirit.

This is a paean. It sings the praises of the unity and friendship between the Chinese people and their table tennis players on the one hand and the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America and their table tennis players on the other.

This is an ode. It sings the praises of the excellent situation of increasing prosperity in our great socialist Motherland.

After seeing this film, we call to mind the reactionary picture "China" shot by anti-China clown Antonioni of Italy. With convincing cinematic images, the film "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" lays bare the shameless slanders of Antonioni and company.

As a creation, this film is relatively successful. There are many worthy respects for us to draw lessons from the matters of editing, photography, and explanation.

The Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament is an unprecedented athletic event on the Asian-African-Latin American table tennis stage. It is large in scale and its activities are numerous. How to reflect this table tennis tournament of world renown in a film of limited length in a penetrating and vivid way is really no easy thing. A bad job done would lead to not covering everything or making a

mess of things. How to overcome these defects? From the film "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors," we can see that the key lies in keeping a firm grip on the themic thought of the film. With a clearcut themic thought, the writer can keep the good and get rid of the bad from choicest part of the rich and colorful themes of life and unite them into an organic whole.

The theme of "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" is "friendship first, tournament second." It fervently sings the praises of the tremendous contribution made to the exchange of friendship among the people of the three continents by the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament. To give prominence to this theme, the film makers have made a careful choice of material from reports on the various activities of the table tennis tournament. What should be expressed? What should be played up? What should be simplified? Overall arrangements are made with the whole situation in mind.

First, in reporting the tournament inside the auditorium and the activities outside, the film gives a brief introduction to the actual conditions of the tournament inside the auditorium and reserves plenty of space for a full and free description of the friendly exchanges among the players of various countries.

Second, when reporting sightseeing tours and inspections and visits, the film gives a brief introduction to the visits and scenes and spares a lot of "ink" for the prominent portrayal of the profound changes in our industrial and agricultural production, in our literary and art creation and in the people's spiritual outlook since the great cultural revolution. This helps promote the understanding of our motherland by the friends of Asia, Africa and Latin America and their friendly intercourse with us, and helps develop the revolutionary friendship between our people and the people of the world. Because the film makers handle things in accordance with the needs of the themic thought, cut out things in a big way where brevity is called for and give a careful and detailed account of what should be enlarged upon, the whole film leaves the deepest impression on the audience not only in the tense atmosphere of a contest for championship in the table tennis tournament or the exquisite skill of the outstanding players but also in the friendship among the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. "With the table tennis stage full of flowers and always in the company of spring, a vast array of dazzling colors ushers in clients. The hearts of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America are linked together, and songs of friendship reach all corners of the world." This is beautiful recollection left in the minds of the people by the film.

Of course, as a film reflecting the table tennis tournament, it cannot possibly do away with the shooting of the actual contests indoors. But proceeding from the theme of "friendship first, tournament second," the film is unlike ordinary sports pictures in introducing the table tennis contest. It lays emphasis on giving expression to the far-reaching political influence of "a tiny silvery ball that links all parts of the world." For instance, in reporting the demonstration contest between the veteran table tennis players of China and Japan, the picture, through its explanation, stresses that they are not only old opponents at the table tennis

but also good friends beyond. In particular, after this demonstration contest, the film follows it up closely with a scene of Premier Chou En-lai receiving the veteran sportsmen of both countries to give salient praise to the veteran players on the table tennis stage of the two countries for their contributions to the development of friendship between the people of the two countries through their friendly intercourse in the past ten years and more. This makes the audience automatically review history and recall with warm feeling the development of friendly relations between the table tennis players of China and Japan.

Colorful with no lack of unity and integrated but rich in variation--this is a salient feature of "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" in the combination of scenes. This film is very rich in content. Some subdivisions, such as the set of shots showing the sightseeing sportsmen of various countries in the area of Peking, involve a total of over 10 shooting locations, with the scenes scattered and the contents also not directly related. In the arrangement of scenes, the film "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" boldly breaks away from conventions. Instead of arranging the scenes in regular sequence according to the original order of the players' visiting activities, it rearranges the shots according to the internal relations of the visual images and contents, thus giving the film a natural flow in the change of scenes marked by unity in style and coherence in thought. The five episodes of the players' visiting the Great Wall, their visiting the handicrafts and fine arts exhibition and factories, their strolling in the zoo, their viewing the performances given by the kindergarten children and their visiting the orchard of a people's commune are arranged in this order because in between every two adjoining episodes, the film makers find a medium that coordinates and dovetails the preceding and following scenes. For instance, in order to link up the tour of the Great Wall with the visit to the handicrafts and fine arts exhibition, the film closes the former group of shots with the splendorous and gorgeous scenery of the Great Wall and the players of Asia, Africa and Latin America posing at the Great Wall for a group photograph, and starts in the following group of shots with handicrafts depicting the views of the Great Wall and embroideries depicting the tour of the Great Wall by foreign guests from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Because the former and latter group of shots are similar in formation and content, the switch of scenes would not make the audience feel any abrupt change. Again, in the switch of two major scenes from the viewing of the song and dance performances given by the children to the visit to the orchard of a people's commune in suburban Peking, the film makers adopt the tactic of movie expression with sound effected not connected with the scene on the screen. As we watch with excitement the children performing the miniature opera "Apple Orchard," the film follows the strains of "The red apples are really fresh and beautiful. They are like our little red faces" with a switch of the scene to the apple orchard of the commune with a bumper harvest in prospect. On the screen are apple-laden trees but the sound beyond is still the children's singing the praises of a bumper apple harvest of the commune. Consequently, such a leap follows a logical process.

A scene change is nothing but a flickering flash on the screen but in reality it costs the film workers a tremendous amount of labor. In order to give the best possible form of combination to the groups of shots, the makers of "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors," based on their

deep-going observation of life, make energetic use of their brains to dig into the internal or external relations of things, and have made an admirable effort in this connection.

It is asked: By breaking away from the limitations of objective facts and rearranging the order of scenes, would this not violate the veracity of news reports?

The order of the scenes of some political events of great literary significance of course cannot be freely changed when they are handled in the process of creation. But in the case of ordinary everyday activities, so long as the factual truth is not distorted, a change in the relations of the scenes is entirely permissible to meet the unified demand of themic thought. Practice in the creation of "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" vividly tells us that though newsreels are documentaries, they are not just a carboncopy of objective life. A proper change in the order of the scenes with the necessary artistic treatment not only can make the form of expression more perfect but also can hold the audience spellbound and make them understand better the theme of the work.

Before a newsreel or a documentary is shot, it is generally possible to predict the occurrence of and changes in the reported events and hence to formulate a shooting program. However, it is after all different from a feature film. The facial expressions of the figures, the spectacles, the angles of shooting and the scenes, cannot be prearranged. Consequently, this calls for the newsreel photographer to adopt himself quickly to the changing circumstances and take flexible and mobile steps to make "impromptu" creation on the spot according to the themic thought. Herein lies the most difficult and admirable art played by the film "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" in photography.

In the two scenes of the Great Wall sightseeing tour and the farewell party, the excited and jubilant table tennis players of Asia, Africa and Latin America, sing and dance to their hearts' content. With alacrity, the photographers of "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" have captured group after group of touching scenes. With no distinction made between their colors and the size of their countries, people form a colorful belt of friendship moving hand in hand. From them, the cameramen through many medium-range, close-range, and closeup shots capture the aroused moods of the players. This gives clear expression to the true and sincere feelings of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America united as one.

Again, the various expressions of the spectators in the table tennis stadium, the simulated movements of the kindergarten children at the spectators' stand learning to sing "Tachai Ya-k'o-hsi" (大寨亚克西), the deep passion with which the Negro friends sing to the Peking T'ienanmen at the garden party, the jubilant song and dance scene of the Taiwan Province players resident in Japan and the United States at a joint welcome meeting held by the Central Institute for Nationalities, and other touching scenes cannot possibly be shot through the method of artificial arrangement or on-the-spot "direction." The photographers of "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" are good at snapping shots on the spot to record the natural and actual feelings revealed by people. Consequently, the film bears a plain

and natural look without the least sense of affectation, and can move the audience to the heart.

"A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" vividly tells us that only on the basis of weighing things mentally at the same time, proficiently mastering the skill of flexible and mobile shooting on the spot can the photographers lay hold of the theme and be dramatic and rich in aroused feeling. If they merely start from weighing mentally their preconceived ideas, they necessarily would make the objective life conform to their subjective conventions and stand the relations between matter and consciousness on their head. There would then appear the erroneous tendency toward arranging and "directing" the objects of shooting, and the figures in the film would be apathetic and lifeless. On the other hand, if things are shot at random without the guidance of a themic thought and a general outline of thinking and assumption, they probably would slip down the road of naturalist creation that distorts life.

The explanation used by the film "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" is a very good prose poem. Apart from introducing and explaining what is presented on the scene, it has something unique to recommend it in the language used. The whole film is well balanced accoustically and visually.

Before presenting the opening ceremony of the Asian-African-Latin-American table tennis tournament, the film adopts quite a number of padding scenes for artistic treatment to project emotion-packed scenes and to give expression to the film makers' praise for this gala athletic event. Among them, the film gives prominence to the six "friendship trees" grown during the Asian-African Table Tennis Tournament over two years ago. When the "friendship trees" appear on the screen, the film gives the explanatory note: "For two years, these 'friendship trees,' under people's careful cultivation, have grown very luxuriant and sturdy. In these two years, the friendship, unity and friendly exchanges among the people of various countries have also developed continuously." Here is not only a narrative pointing to the excellent situation prevailing at the time of the holding of the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Tournament. It is at the same time a lyric that uses the meaning-packed green pines to symbolize the development of the militant friendship and unity of the people of the three continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America. A mixture of the concrete and the abstract, the film provides people with food for thought.

The film closes with a song and dance performance marking the closing ceremony of the table tennis tournament. At this time, on the screen "songs pour forth like the waves and flowers swirl like the sea. "With an overflow of profound friendship, the photographers bring the whole film to the climax. At a juncture calling for artistic playup, if the scene is simply interpreted, if we simply as the triumphant conclusion of the tournament, the influence of screen images on the audience would be watered down. Here the film gives a very apt words of explanation: "While the gala event is unforgettable, the friendship is even more unforgettable. Such friendship is as solid as the towering mountains, as clear as the lake water, and as green as the verdant pine. It lies deep in the hearts of millions upon millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and will be evergreen." A few idyllic words have portrayed the tremendous achievements scored by the Asian-African-Latin-American Table Tennis Tournament.

Cinematography is comprehensive art but it is mainly visual art. Much of the content needs no explanation as the images on the screen would give the audience a clear idea. The relationship between screen images and explanation should be one between the drawing of a dragon and adding the eyeballs to it. The task of giving explanation to a documentary is not just to give a clear account of the time and place of the occurrence of a news event and the figures involved. What is more important is to use the close coordination of what is on the screen to symbolize the role of political discussions, to elucidate the political significance of the event shot and to give expression to what the figures presented feel in the depths of their minds. This is exactly what the film "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" has done. In the key sectors, the film makers are good at using polished language to reveal the built-in significance of the scenes. The images are vivid and full of poetic meaning, and as a consequence, the ideological nature of the film is strengthened.

Anything is always one dividing into two. The film "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" also leaves something to be desired in creation. In presenting the performances at the soiree, the film is not as successful as with its other parts. First, it is inadequately polished. Second, it leaves something to be desired in the matter of lighting and composition in photography. Third, it fails to shoot properly the reaction of the players to the programs presented. The film on many occasions gives shots snapped through focal variation. Rapid zooming brings about a sprightly and breezy rhythm and successfully plays up the theme of "friendship first." But in individual areas, the purpose of the use of focal variation is not clear enough. For instance, at the start of the film, from the flying wheels of bicycles, the scene is suddenly switched over to the whole scene of Tienanmen. Many spectators are unable to understand why. But merits outweigh defects. Generally speaking, the film "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" is still worth being called an outstanding work.

"The landscape here is beyond compare." May the makers of the film "A Vast Array of Dazzling Colors" continue to work hard and shoot more and better films for the socialist Motherland.

* * *

POLITICAL EVENING SCHOOLS

## Run Well Political Evening Schools To Give Impetus to the Mass Movement for Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

by

the Ch'angch'ingkou Brigade of the Lengchiakou Commune,
I hsien, Liaoning Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 19, 1974)

The Ch'angch'ingkou Brigade of our Lengchiakou Commune lies at the foot of the Lü Mountain in the mountainous area to the east of I hsien, Liaoning Province. The 200 households of the whole brigade are distributed over a big valley that runs 15 li from the north to the south and is ringed by mountains on all sides.

In 1966, under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's "May 7 directive," we started a Mao Tsetung Thought college. It was renamed as a political evening school in 1972. The evening school has given an effective boost to the popularization of socialist culture and the enhancement of political and ideological awareness of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. At present, 243 young and strong-bodied men and women of our brigade have joined the evening school for study. The percentage of old people participating in studies comes to over 90 percent. The evening school has again given an effective boost to the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In the past few years, we fought in the Chetao Valley on four occasions and on the river beaches on three occasions. We created 250 mow of terraced field and planted trees on over 5,000 mow of land. In 1973, the total grain and fruit output of our brigade showed an increase of over 70 percent compared with 1965 before the great proletarian cultural revolution. From a backward brigade in the past, it has in one leap become an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

### Correctly Orient the Relations between the Political Evening School and the Effort to Learn from Tachai in Agriculture and Raise Consciousness in the Proper Operation of the Evening School

When the political evening school was first operated, the poor and lower-middle peasants displayed great enthusiasm. They labored by day and studied Mao Tsetung Thought at night. There appeared many moving deeds. However, because we still lacked a profound understanding of this revolutionary new thing, with the production task becoming increasingly heavy, some comrades developed the erroneous idea that the operation of the evening school adversely affected production. They said, "Tachai has been able to change its outlook mainly by relying on a pair of hands and shoulders. Learning culture is as meaningless as placing a bar outside the doors."
So there appeared the situation of sole preoccupation with production, and there was no one to take charge of the evening school. Not long afterward,

a rich peasant element availed himself of the opportunity to tell sinister stories on a brick bed. His story-telling session often lasted up to midnight. This seriously affected the percentage of attendance, and the pace of production also suffered.

The vivid facts of class struggle sounded an alarm to us. With this problem in mind, our Party branch studied the relevant teachings of Marx and Chairman Mao and the Party's basic line, and reviewed the experiences and lessons drawn from work in running political evening school in the past. First, we should see the importance of the proper operation of the political evening school from the occupation of the socialist cultural position in the countryside. Chairman Mao taught, "The rural position, if not occupied by socialism, will naturally be occupied by capitalism." Some time ago, when a relatively tight grip was kept on political evening school work, the political atmosphere in the brigade was strong. There were "three mores" then: There were more people energetically applying for Party membership, more people energetically applying for CYL membership and more good men and good deeds characterized by undivided love for the collective and for the state. However, when we relaxed our hold on political evening school work, the class enemy caught us napping, pressed forward their attack and used the telling of sinister stories to occupy the spare-time cultural position, woo and corrupt the youths and sabotage the revolution and production. We deeply felt that the operation of political evening schools involved not merely the question of learning some culture or politics but was an important matter bearing on the occupation of the socialist position in the countryside and the smashing of the plot of restoration, and was a long-term major plan for the building of socialism and the realization of communism.

On this basis, we again studied the experience of the Tachai Brigade. Everyone felt that the fundamental experience of Tachai was to place politics in command and ideology above all else, which also meant adherence to the Party's basic line and putting the education of people with Mao Tsetung Thought above all else. In learning from Tachai, we should direct our efforts to this end. The proper operation of the political evening school was another important factor for giving impetus to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Taking up production for production's sake meant taking the evil road of the "theory of only productive forces count." This way and the way of Tachai represented cars running on different roads that would draw farther and farther apart. With deep feeling, the comrades said, "Formerly, we always felt that no matter whether the political evening school was run or not, we carried on revolution just the same and that no matter whether we learned culture or not, we carried out farming just the same. Now, we realize that unless the political evening school is well run, we cannot do well in revolution and that without acquiring proper cultural and scientific knowledge, we cannot carry out farming well." With awareness heightened, there appeared in the political evening school the lively situation of work being grasped by brigades and production teams together with the active participation of the broad masses of commune members.

## Closely Associate the Reality of the Movement to Learn from Tachai in Agriculture with the Unfolding of Teaching Activities

How did we closely associate the reality of learning from Tachai in agriculture with the practice of teaching?

(1) We combined the study of culture with the study of politics and in conjunction with the question of ideological understanding in learning from Tachai in agriculture, we conducted socialist education and persisted in educating people with Mao Tsetung Thought.

We felt that the fundamental task of the political evening school lay in arming the peasants with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and instilling into them socialist thinking. Learning culture was to serve this fundamental task. Consequently, the two must be closely combined. We changed the view that there were no relations between literacy, the study of culture and the study of political theory. For the junior class, we selected and edited the relevant quotations from Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao for use as the main contents of a cultural and literacy course. For the senior class, we selected and edited the relevant articles of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao for use as the main contents of a cultural course. Meanwhile, guided by the Party's central tasks and the different ideological problems appearing in various periods of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we selected and edited some supplemental teaching material. In the course of teaching, we required the students achieve "three capabilities and one ability" (capable of reciting, capable of writing and capable of speaking and able to take up practice). This removed the "cultural mountain" and also attacked the theoretical barrier. The aim of raising both the cultural level and the level of political thinking was achieved, and a boost was also given to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and the unfolding of various tasks.

Our fighting against the Chetao Valley on four occasions was a good example. The Chetao Valley was the main valley of No. 1 Team. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to sabotage and interference by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the mountains were barren, the rivers increased in width, the topsoil was thin, and crops could not be cultivated. In the winter of 1970, we decided to bring this valley under proper control and change the production features. At that time, some people with right-deviation thinking said: "The Chetao Valley is a dry valley where there is sowing but no harvest."

To counter this way of thinking, the political evening school took such a quotation from Chairman Mao as "only socialism can save China" as basic teaching material and adopted the method of contrasting the sufferings of the past with today's happiness and comparing the new with the old in conducting class education and line education for commune members. Through the line education, the commune members said, "Don't say that the Chetao Valley is a dry valley. Even if it is an iron and steel valley, we can put it under proper control. We will not stop working until we make the valley surpass the Yangtze River level!" In this way, a valley-control army full of hatred against the revisionist line moved into the valley-harnessing site right in the same night.

At first, what we built in the Chetao Valley was a big embarkment skirting the mountain. Later, we changed this into terraced fields on the slope. Finally, we made another switch to stonewalled terraced fields. When we had built eight platform fields, there came a torrential rain, and all the stonewalls were wahsed away. Some people began to develop a sentiment of shrinking from difficulties.

After discovering this situation, we organized everyone to study in the political evening school such articles by Chairman Mao as "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains," "Bad Things Can Be Turned into Good Things," etc., and to discuss the moving deeds of the people of Tachai fighting against Langwochang three times. The broad masses of commune members suddenly saw light. Some people said, "Failure is the mother of success. The people of Tachai can fight against Langwochang three times. We can also fight in the Chetao Valley four times."

Therefore, everyone went deep into the midst of the site to sum up experiences and lessons and find out the causes of the stonewall being washed away. They carried on the fight. In day time, they fought on separate fronts. In morning and evening time, they fought a big battle on the same front. When it drizzled, they worked on without interruption. When it rained heavily, they studied Chairman Mao's works in the political evening school. The cadres took the lead in fighting, and did not get downhill for three months in a row.

Once, as a leading cadre carried on his back a big rock uphill, he slipped and fell on the slope. Fearing that the commune members below might get hurt, he clung to the rock in disregard of personal safety. As a result, he broke his ribs. However, he persisted in fighting. Old poor peasant P'ei Chi-hsüeh was already over 60 years old. Once, he fell from a stone embankment 20 feet high and got hurt in the shoulders. People advised him to go home. He said that nothing would make him leave. He said, "So long as there is an ounce of energy in me, I will try to do something useful to socialist construction."

We studied and fought alternately in this way. We levelled off two hills and filled in four gullies, used 90,000 cubic meters of stone to build 120 big stone embankments and terraced 25 mow of land at the Chetao Valley. Meanwhile, through fighting, there emerged a number of activists in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

The combination of cultural and political studies gave an effective boost to the popularization of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the revolutionization of people's thinking. At present, it has become an established practice for our brigade to seriously read and study. New men and new deeds have emerged in an endless stream. Over 150 people are capable of writing over 50 quotations from Chairman Mao. Some people have also read through the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," "The State and Revolution" and "The Manifesto of the Communist Party."

(2) We combined cultural and political studies with revolutionary mass criticism and the reality of struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism, resolutely stood for progress and revolution and opposed regression and restoration.

In revolutionary mass criticism, we mainly adopted the method of studying the relevant teachings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and making investigations and studies to look for data against a sinister point of discussion. In the past, because of our low cultural and theoretical level, there sometimes appeared the phenomenon of lack of thoroughness in criticism. At present, due to the adoption of the above method, we have strengthened the combat effectiveness of revolutionary mass criticism. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the evening school class of No. 3 Team criticized the "doctrine of the Mean" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius with a target in mind. In the course of criticism, the commune members first repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction," and dissected the essence of Lin Piao and Confucius' reactionary viewpoints in several fields such as what was called the "Mean"; whether there was in the world such a thing as the "Mean"; what was the aim of Lin Piao and Confucius in advocating the "doctrine of the Mean." After that, an outline of investigation was worked out and social investigations were made. Some comrades wrote revolutionary mass criticism articles through the night. The poor and lower-middle peasants also put up many big-character posts against the leading bodies of the teams criticizing them for the mistakes of following the "doctrine of the Mean" and not grasping class struggle and the two-line struggle. It was also pointed out that this was the root cause of the failure of No. 3 Team in learning from Tachai and changing its outlook. In the political evening school, they studied and made criticism together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and raised their ideological awareness. They led the masses to take the initiative in fighting and dragged out a bad element who disrupted agricultural production, thus giving impetus to the development of the movement to learn from Tachai.

In the past few years, in association with the actual struggle of our brigade, we have criticized at different times the reactionary viewpoints such as the "theory of only productive forces count," "idealist transcendentalism," etc. Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, we have again and again criticized Lin Piao's crime of imitating Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and criticized such reactionary viewpoints as "the doctrine of the Mean," the "concept of heavenly mandate," "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class," etc, thus enabling everyone to receive a more profound course of education.

(3) We combined the study of culture with the study of technique, popularized new agricultural skills in conjunction with production practice, and persevered in scientific farming.

In the course of conducting teaching in the junior class, we paid attention to properly incorporating into the cultural readers the names of agricultural crops, farmwork, vegetables, fruits, etc., according to the centers of production in the four seasons of the year. For instance, during the spring sowing period, to improve the quality of sowing, the political

evening school taught such new Chinese characters as "jang ti" (壤 地, turning over the soil), "po chung" (播 种, sowing), "p'ei t'u" (培 土, bank up with earth), etc. Besides clearly explaining the meaning of each group of characters, we also taught their inter-relations. We thus taught new characters and also imparted production knowledge.

In the course of conducting teaching in the advanced class, according to the local farming season and the salient features of crop management, harvesting, planting, etc., we selected from some agrotechnical books and magazines some material for use as technical teaching material. Teaching was conducted by adopting the method of teaching theory in the classroom and conducting experiments in the fields. In the past few years, we have compiled eight kinds of agrotechnical supplemental instruction material such as "Management of Fruit Tree Culture," "Agrotechnique," "Common Knowledge of Water Conservation Construction in Agriculture," etc.

In the course of study, we paid attention to combining technical studies with the solution of practical problems in production. For instance, in the past, every time when the pear trees were flowering in April, many buds fell off. This impaired the chance of a bumper harvest. For long no solution could be found. Later, through combining study with practice, we found out that it was core-eating insects at work and took timely preventive and control measures. Because the fruit trees were pruned in time, timely measures were adopted for the prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests, and management was strengthened, output went up year by year. In 1972, the annual output amounted to 900,000 catties. In 1973, it was raised to 1,200,000 catties.

The practice of school operation in the past few years makes us understand that so long as we put politics in command and combine the practice of learning from Tachai in agriculture with teaching, persist in the combination of cultural and political studies and revolutionary mass criticism with the study of production skills, we can make the political evening school play a better role of serving proletarian politics.

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THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

## Theatrical Festival Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1974)

a theatrical festival of shanghai, kwangsi chuang autonomous region and hunan and liaoning provinces opened here today.

sponsored by the cultural group under the state council, the festival opened in an excellent situation with the chinese people of various nationalities launching the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in a deepening, popularizing and sustained way.

a first round of performances began in five theatres today. the festival covers 17 theatrical items given in three rounds.

a follow-up of the north china theatrical festival earlier this year, the current festival is another review of the new results of the revolution in literature and art. it is significant for furthering the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, promoting the proletarian revolution in chinese literature and art and enabling the creations of socialist literature and art to flourish.

since the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius started early this year, chinese professional and amateur writers and artists have seriously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and deeply criticized lin piao's crime of trying to restore capitalism by preaching the confucian precept of "restraining oneself and returning to the rites" in connection with the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the field of literature and art. they have criticized the revisionist line in literature and art and the poisonous influence of the doctrines of confucius and mencius in old literature and art. the study and criticism heightened their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. they went among workers, peasants and soldiers to take part in the current struggles and made conscientious efforts to remould their own world outlook. this has helped the writers and artists revolutionize their thinking. inspired by the model revolutionary theatrical works, writers and artists have made sustained efforts to create new works.

items entered in the current festival were chosen by shanghai, kwangsi and the two provinces from among their creative works. they include peking opera, modern drama, local operas, music, dancing and chuyi (ballad-singing, story-telling and cross-talk). local operas adapted from model revolutionary theatrical works in this festival show the

widespread popularization of these theatrical works and good results in the reform of local operas.

during the festival workers, peasants and soldiers will be invited to attend and comment on the performances. theatrical troupes will make performance tour of factories and villages on the city outskirts.

more than 2,000 representatives of literary and art workers from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the people's liberation army have been invited to the festival for exchange of experience.

## MINORITY NATIONALITIES

### China Publishes More Books in Minority Mongolian Language

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 12, 1974)

north china's inner mongolian autonomous region published five million copies of books in the mongolian language in 1972-1973.

these books cover political science, history, literature, science and technology and publications for children, and are welcomed by the minority mongolian people. among these are novels, poems and articles by mongolian workers, peasants, herdsmen and soldiers.

the books put out in the two-year period amounted to what the grassland region had published in the five years up to 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

fiftyfour books and other publications in mongolian have been issued so far this year, in connection with the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the mongolian language is one of the important tools with which the mongolian people study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and exercise regional autonomy, and make political, economic and cultural progress.

before liberation, the kuomintang reactionaries discriminated against all languages of the minority nationalities and the mongolian language was on the verge of extinction.

the inner mongolian autonomous region regards it as an important task to popularize and develop the mongolian language in line with the party's national policy.

all government organizations and enterprises in the region use both mongolian and han as working languages. a mongolian language research institute was established and publishing houses were set up. newspapers run by the party committees of the region and leagues (administrative regions) are printed in both languages and all radio broadcasts are bilingual.

party committees at various levels have strengthened leadership over the editing, translation, publication and distribution of books in mongolian since the beginning of the cultural revolution. cadres, editors and translators from publishing houses go to pastoral areas, villages and factories regularly to collect opinions, show manuscripts to herdsmen, peasants and workers and invite them to make improvements. publishers solicit contributions from mongolian workers, peasants, herdsmen and soldiers.

to popularize the advanced experience of the wushengchao herdsmen's commune, editors from publishing houses joined local poor and lower-middle herdsmen and cadres in working on a collection of poems in mongolian entitled "highlights of wushengchao". it came off the press last year.

other publications include a dictionary of 3,500 idioms annotated in mongolian and han, "a handbook of medical treatments", "catalogue of inner mongolian medicinal herbs" and "mongolian pharmacology" written in simple mongolian.

during the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the region has organized workers, peasants, herdsmen, soldiers and cadres to edit and translate related reading material. on the list are "selected essays of revolutionary criticism by herdsmen", "collection of articles on criticism of lin piao and confucius" and "quotations from lu hsun on criticism of the doctrines of confucius and mencius".

the state pays great attention to training translators and writers of mongolian nationality. to print books in the mongolian and han languages, printing shops have been set up in huhehot, capital of the autonomous region, leagues, municipalities and most banners and counties. thanks to state subsidies, the prices of the books in mongolian are lower than their counterparts in the han language. a book distribution network operates throughout the region.

## Tremendous Progress of China's Small Nationality

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1974)

"the great proletarian cultural revolution has brought marked changes to the mountain villages of us tahur people," kuo ling-sheng, a soldier of tahur nationality of a chinese people's liberation army unit, wrote in a recent "people's daily" article. tahur is one of china's more than 50 nationalities.

kuo ling-sheng described the excellent situation in his native place, the molitawa tahur autonomous banner (equivalent to a county) which lies on the banks of the nomin river in the great khingan mountain area near china's northern border. following are excerpts from the article:

forestry and animal husbandry used to be the main occupations in the banner. during the cultural revolution party organizations at all levels have led the poor and lower-middle herdsmen in deepening the mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai". in little more than three years, the production brigade to which i belong opened 50 hectares of wasteland. in 1971 it built a dam, 19 metres high and four metres wide, across the nomin river and all the production teams sank pump wells. grain output rose year after year despite drought or excessive rain. per-hectare yield in 1973 was 6.75 tons, four times the figure for 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. the brigade became self-sufficient in grain and was able to sell a certain amount of surplus grain to the state.

the brigade now has tractors, threshers and fodder processing machines. animal husbandry has also developed rapidly. as the collective economy grows, the living standards of the herdsmen keep improving. many families now have bicycles, radio sets and sewing machines.

many new things have emerged during the cultural revolution. the commune's mobile projection team gives the herdsmen regular film shows. the brigade's amateur propaganda team presents model revolutionary theatrical works. the brigade has set up co-operative medical service and trained its own barefoot doctors. a primary school has been set up in our village and all the school-age children are enrolled.

there are eight members in my family. my eldest brother is a local cadre, my second sister a worker and my third brother and i are in the chinese people's liberation army. we had never even dreamed of this before liberation. at that time, the tahur people lived in dire poverty, ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the local landlords and herdowners, the kuomintang reactionary government and imperialism.

when the talons of the old russian tsars and the iron hoofs of japanese imperialism intruded into northeast china, they turned our area into a veritable hell on earth. we were not allowed to follow our own customs and habits. the school pupils were not permitted to study their own language. if more than five people were walking together they would be punished as "rebels". my father fled to the forests deep in the great khingan mountains to escape the press-gang. for more than a year, he lived on wild fruit and took shelter in a cave there.

under the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, we tahur people -- slaves in the old society -- became masters of our own destiny in 1949 and embarked on the great socialist road. life became better and better. later, however, liu shao-chi and company stirred up an evil wind of "going it alone" and urged people to redistribute the collective cows to individual households. during the cultural revolution, the people of the country have criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and smashed lin piao's bourgeois headquarters which attempted to turn back the clock and restore capitalism. chairman mao's revolutionary line has gone deeper into the hearts of the people. the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius has fired the tahur people with greater enthusiasm for the socialist road.

to the revolutionary people, the great proletarian cultural revolution is fine; but to the handful of class enemies at home and abroad, it is a disaster.

"the wheel of history cannot be pushed back". "retrogression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend." all the reactionaries, who put their shoulders against the wheel of history, will inevitably be crushed by it. the collapse of the lin piao anti-party clique fully proved this.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

## Northeast China Province Improves Environmental Hygiene

(NCNA-English Changchun, Aug. 12, 1974)

anti-pollution measures have been widely adopted in kirin province, northeast china, especially since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

multiple-purpose use or disposal of about 100 kinds of industrial waste is in operation. over 100 million yuan worth of 200 kinds of chemicals, building materials, and oil, metallurgical and light industry products were made from waste gas, used water, slag and residue in 1973.

the provincial capital of changchun has over the past year remodelled 800 industrial boilers to minimize air pollution and save coal.

"kirin province, like every other place in china, pays great attention to protecting the environment to benefit the population while expanding industry," said chang tien-fa, director of the provincial environmental protection office.

"we improve and renovate existing plants to eliminate harmful industrial waste. at the same time no new plant may be built without anti-pollution facilities," he added.

the provincial revolutionary committee has established a special leading group in charge of environmental protection.

similar organizations have also been set up in other major cities of the province -- changchun, kirin, szuping and tunghua -- as well as many big mines and factories.

in addition, the provincial industrial departments run a research institute for environmental hygiene.

the province has issued regulations on protecting the environment, which are based on detailed investigation and views of the people.

major cities and river points have stations to test and measure pollution. regular reports are then issued on the atmosphere, river water, soil, underground water and food.

workers in many industrial enterprises are encouraged to find technical solutions to problems of the disposal and use of industrial waste.

the technical group of workers, cadres and technicians at the kirin dyestuffs plant improved work methods to eliminate mercury pollution.

improved production of a green dyestuff developed by collective effort has enabled the plant to reduce the production cycle to one seventeenth the original time, treble output and cut cost by 70 per cent, while eliminating a dangerous liquid.

workers of the kirin paper mill used scrap to make equipment for extracting high purity dimethyl sulfoxide from waste fluid by simple and indigenous methods. in addition, 20,000 tons of caustic soda is recovered annually.

on-the-spot conferences and exhibitions are held often so that the workers, cadres and technicians can exchange experience in environmental protection work.

the kirin city environmental protection office has popularized in several dozen workshops a new electroplating technique that eliminates cyanide.

changchun plants, schools, government institutions and hospitals have organized mutual assistance and cooperation in the past year to improve the city's boilers.

the changchun no. 1 chemical works produced calcium magnesium phosphate and calcium carbonate with borax content by making use of harmful residue from borax refining. the local light and chemical industry research institute and rural people's communes cooperated in the project to eliminate pollution of farmland.

workers of the changchun film studio and the city's photographic trade recovered 10,000 ounces of silver from the water used to develop film last year.

## INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

### Shanghai Tops Half-Yearly Plan for Industry

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 12, 1974)

shanghai's total industrial output value in the first half of this year showed a marked increase over the same period of last year. output value for july was higher than in the same month of any previous year.

the tremendous efforts of the local workers in carrying on the criticism of lin piao and confucius resulted in a steady progress in industry, transport and capital construction.

to meet the needs of the country's socialist construction, shanghai stepped up production of industrial goods for

agricultural use, equipment for basic industries and major construction projects, as well as consumer goods. compared with the same 1973 period, the first seven months of this year showed an increase of over 39 per cent in the output of tractors, effective but low-toxic insecticides, equipment for the petroleum industry, cameras and television sets. output of motor vehicles, internal combustion engines, steam turbine generators, heavy-duty forging equipment, precision machine tools, sheet glass, wrist watches, cotton-polyester fabrics, cigarettes went up by ten per cent or more.

shanghai's industrial departments attached importance to introducing new varieties, improving quality and raising technical standards. the metallurgical industry turned out in the first half of this year 1,160 new varieties of steel and rolled steel. new techniques were introduced in oxygen steel melting. well over 5,000 new varieties and designs of products were introduced in light industry.

shanghai made marked progress this year in introducing new techniques, technological processes and materials. new products are in trial or serial production. a mass movement is in full swing to popularize electronics, ultrasonic wave, radio isotopes, jet, computer control and other techniques.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius was a powerful motive force in shanghai's industrial progress in the first seven months of this year. under the strong leadership of the party, the workers gave full play to their role as the main force in this great struggle. they used the sharp weapon of marxism to criticize the doctrines of confucius and mencius and linked this criticism with current class struggle. they studied works of the legalist school and the historical experience of the struggles between the confucian and legalist schools over the past 2,000 years and more. this helped expose the reactionary ideological foundation of lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line so that the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius became deep-going, popularized and sustained. a mighty contingent of marxist theoretical workers came into being step by step in the course of the struggle. the masses greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they went all out to grasp revolution and promote production so as to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the achievements of the cultural revolution.

the no. 2 workshop of the shanghai no. 5 iron and steel plant became an advanced unit in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the workers assiduously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao, and made a sharp and penetrating criticism of the "analects" and "san tzu ching" which spread the doctrines of confucius and mencius. they also annotated some works by the legalist school and made a scientific assessment of these works.

full of revolutionary vigour and militancy generated in the movement, the workers of the workshop made technical innovations to shorten the time for making a heat of steel. steel output for the first seven months of this year rose by 20.8 per cent over the same 1973 period. maintaining high quality of steel, the workers lowered the consumption of raw materials per ton of steel by 25.7 kilogrammes, and lowered the consumption of electricity by 962,000 k.w.h.

these achievements were made through the concerted efforts of workers and cadres. having criticized the idealist view of history spread by lin piao and confucius that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid", the cadres now have greater faith in the masses.

by the end of june, 73 per cent of the cadres of the shanghai light industry bureau and the various companies under it had taken part in productive labour at grassroots units and solved problems on the spot. as a result, output of all major light industry products in the first half of this year was higher than in the corresponding period of last year.

shanghai workers deepened the criticism of lin piao's traitorous crimes and the revisionist slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and firmly carried out the policy of developing china's industry independently and self-reliantly. workers of the shanghai heavy-duty lorry plant invited workers of other factories who had helped them in their work as well as users to join them in criticizing the right deviationist idea of "copying products of other countries". the "three-in-one" hard-nut cracking groups made up of workers, technicians and cadres with workers as their backbone made 16 improvements in the designs of heavy-duty lorries. the output of the 4-ton, 15-ton and 32-ton heavy-duty lorries went up 24 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the same 1973 period.

shipbuilders condemned lin piao's revisionist line of worshipping anything foreign and his crimes in undermining china's shipbuilding industry. this made them more determined to help accelerate the progress of the industry. they made more than 600 technical innovations in the first six months of this year and, as a result, production went up month by month. the industry's total output value rose 9.8 per cent in the first half of this year over the same period of last year.

to speed up the transportation of coal, over 60 units under the shanghai maritime navigation and harbour administrations pooled their efforts to accelerate transport, loading and unloading.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Vice Chairman of Albanian Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Football Team

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 12, 1974)

vice-chairman of the council of ministers of albania shafer spahiu received on august 10 the "august first" football team of the chinese people's liberation army led by hsiao kuo-hua.

present on the occasion were chief of the political department of the albanian people's army dilaver poci, vice-minister of foreign affairs reiz malile and chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee reiz lelo.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy han po and acting military attache of the chinese embassy in albania wang ta-hui were also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

### Chinese Football Team Leaves Albania for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 13, 1974)

the "august first" football team of the chinese people's liberation army left here for home yesterday after concluding its friendly visit to albania.

during its stay in albania, the chinese football team visited tirana, durres, vlora, gjirokastra, korca and pogradec. it held friendly matches with the "partisan" and "dynamo" football teams of albania as well as football teams of some districts. the chinese team was warmly welcomed by albanian comrades-in-arms.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy han po and the ministry of people's defence of albania gave dinner parties in honour of the chinese football team.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

## Australian Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 11, 1974)

a delegation from the australia-people's republic of china business cooperation committee led by its president k.t. mcguinness arrived here today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the host organization, and bruce conduit, commercial counsellor of the australian embassy in china.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

## Samdech Penn Nouth's Statement at Peking Press Conference Rejects Lon Nol Proposal for "Negotiations"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1974)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, today categorically rejected the u.s. government instigated proposal of the lon nol traitorous clique for so-called negotiations.

prime minister penn nouth's refusal was included in a statement issued at a press conference at the prime minister's residence here this morning.

the statement gave an account of the great victories won by the cambodian people and the people's armed forces for national liberation in the war to resist u.s. aggression and for national salvation over the past four years. it pointed out that the lon nol puppet clique groomed by u.s. imperialism is suffering more and more ignominious defeats. politically, the enemy is at a dead end. people are pouring into the vast liberated areas in an irresistible trend which has also brought an influx of puppet troops to the liberated areas. economically, the enemy is in an even worse situation with prices soaring and food in acute shortage.

the statement said: "for the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen, the traitors in phnom penh, the present

situation is disastrous. the traitorous clique is confronted with total collapse in the coming dry season. it is for the sake of saving this catastrophic situation that the u.s. imperialists are staking their all diplomatically. they seek to deceive part of the international public opinion, particularly that in the u.s., so that the fascist regime of the traitors in phnom penh may stay in the united nations for another year, and influence the votes of the u.s. congress and senate on the budget of military and economic aid to the moribund traitors in phnom penh, that is, the budget of the u.s. war of aggression against the people and the nation of cambodia.

"to this end, the u.s. imperialists have ordered the traitors to propose so-called 'unconditional negotiations' and seek to spread false news to make believe that there might have been or there were now 'contacts' or 'negotiations' between the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. on the one hand and the traitors or disguised traitors on the other."

samdech penn nouth stated: "today, in the name of the cambodian people, the c.p.n.l.a.f., the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c., i reaffirm that there wasn't, there isn't and there will never be any 'contact', or 'negotiation', or 'compromise' between the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. on the one hand and the traitors in phnom penh on the other, disguised or not. therefore, allow me to draw the attention of world opinion to this: do not in any case lend an ear to the vile and deceptive manoeuvres which the u.s. imperialists and the traitors in phnom penh are racking their brains to perpetrate with increasing vigour."

he added: "at present, the cambodian people, the c.p.n.l.a.f., the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. are more determined than ever to carry on their sacred fighting, never accepting compromise, never retreating, never negotiating with the enemy, until the five-point declaration issued on march 23, 1970 by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.c. is fully realized."

attending the press conference were senior officials of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, duong sam ol, keat chhon, thiounn prasith and van piny, and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

## Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Continues to Hold Talks with Equatorial Guinean Vice President Eyegue

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping continued talks here this morning with don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Equatorial Guinean Vice President Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1974)

don miguel eyegue ntutumu, leader of the government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea, vice-president of the republic, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency, gave a reciprocal banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

d.bonifacio nguema esono nchama, vice-minister of foreign relations and friendship with the peoples, and other members of the equatorial guinean government delegation attended the banquet.

the national flags of china and equatorial guinea hung side by side in the banquet hall. the banquet began with the band playing the national anthems of china and equatorial guinea. many toasts were drunk to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and equatorial guinea and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and to the furtherance of afro-asian people's unity and the unity of the people of the third world.

present on the occasion were also diplomatic envoys to china of african countries, the democratic people's republic of korea and the democratic republic of viet nam.

**Vice President Eyegue Leaves Peking for Tientsin at Head of Equatorial Guinean Government Delegation**

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1974)

don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency, and the government delegation he is leading concluded their visit to peking and left here by special train tonight for a tour of tientsin in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying;

the distinguished guests were seen off at the railway station by chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chi peng-fei, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, and leading members of other government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as several thousand people of the chinese capital.

the peking railway station, ablaze with lights, flew the national flags of china and equatorial guinea. streamers hailing the friendship between the chinese and equatorial guinean peoples and the unity of the third world peoples hung across the platform. a grand departure ceremony began with the band playing the national anthems of equatorial guinea and china. vice-president eyegue and the other distinguished guests, in company with vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, reviewed an honour guard composed of men from the ground, naval and air forces of the p.l.a. the departing guests waved goodbye to the well-wishers who played drums and gongs or danced to wish the guests bon voyage and successful visit.

accompanying the guests to tientsin are also hsu han-ping, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

on hand were also diplomatic envoys to china of african countries, the democratic people's republic of korea and the democratic republic of viet nam.

## Equatorial Guinean Government Delegation Arrives in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 12, 1974)

don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency, and the government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea he is leading arrived here tonight by special train from peking in company with chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

welcoming the distinguished guests at the railway station were hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman, and wang yi, vice-chairman, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and more than one thousand local people.

tientsin today was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and equatorial guinea. the railway station flew the national flags of equatorial guinea and china. a huge streamer carried words: "long live the friendship between the people of china and equatorial guinea exclamation"

the station was astir when vice-president eyegue and the other distinguished equatorial guinean guests stepped down from the train and met the crowd. the people sang and danced and beat drums and gongs to warmly welcome the distinguished guests from west coast of africa. vice-president eyegue waved repeatedly to the crowd in acknowledgement.

## Rousing Welcome for Government Delegation of Equatorial Guinea in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Aug. 13, 1974)

don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency, and the government delegation he is leading visited the tangku saltfield and the new harbour here this morning and were given a rousing welcome by the workers.

they were accompanied on the visit by hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

the tangku saltfield on the coast of pohai bay is china's biggest. yeh ho-shun, chairman of the saltfield revolutionary committee, told the distinguished guests that the saltfield has a history

of more than 700 years. under the guidance of chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers have since liberation brought about an increasingly fine situation in both revolution and production. they overfulfilled annual plans in the last two years and have reaped another good harvest this year. the distinguished guests saw the workers gather and transport salt from evaporating pans.

vice-president eyegue conveyed the regards of president francisco macias nguema to the chinese workers. the friendship between the people of equatorial guinea and china is everlasting, he said.

the distinguished guests later visited the tientsin new harbour where a new wharf is under construction, and the tientsin synthetic chemical works in the afternoon.

hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the distinguished equatorial guinean guests.

attending the banquet were the municipal revolutionary committee's vice-chairman wang yi, standing committee member wang chan-ying, and deputy secretaries-general wang chung-nien and li shih-tseng.

present was also vice-foreign minister ho ying, who is accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit to tientsin.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship between the people of china and equatorial guinea. hsieh hsueh-kung and vice-president eyegue proposed toasts at the banquet.

in his toast, hsieh hsueh-kung extended a warm welcome to vice-president eyegue and the government delegation he is leading for their visit to tientsin. the distinguished guests had visited the tangku saltfield, the tientsin new harbour and the tientsin synthetic chemical works. "this is a great encouragement to the tientsin workers," he said. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and equatorial guinea and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would be constantly developed.

in reply, vice-president eyegue said: "our current visit to china has vindicated what many equatorial guinean delegations had said after they visited china, i.e., to be in china is just like at home". "our country's political stand is unequivocal. we firmly stand by all freedom-loving peoples and oppose maintaining friendly relations with those countries which bring pressure to bear upon our country," he added.

after the banquet, vice-president eyegue and the equatorial guinean government delegation left tientsin for a visit to shenyang by special train. present at the station to give them a warm send-off were hsieh hsueh-kung, wang yi, and leading members of local departments concerned.

CHINA AND JAPAN

### Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Komeito Delegation in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1974)

president of the china-japan friendship association liao cheng-chih hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the fourth delegation to china of the japanese komeito (komei party) led by chairman of the party yoshikatsu takeiri.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa attended.

present on the occasion were vice-president of the china-japan friendship association chang hsiang-shan, and lin li-yun, sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun.

### Japanese Hokkaido Coal Mine Workers Union Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1974)

a 15-member delegation of the japanese hokkaido coal mine workers union arrived in peking by air august 10 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. leader of the delegation is jushichi saito and deputy leader masakazu takahashi.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were han hsi-ya, leading member of a department concerned, and han pao-jui, standing committee member of the peking trade union council.

han hsi-ya gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the visiting japanese delegation.

## Chinese Exhibition in Osaka Closes

(NCNA-English Osaka, Aug. 12, 1974)

a comprehensive exhibition on the people's republic of china held in osaka closed yesterday.

since opening on july 13, the exhibition drew over 2,600,000 visitors from all parts of the country and was warmly welcome by personages of various circles of japan. during the one-month display, an atmosphere of warmth and friendship between the people of china and japan prevailed both in and out of the exhibition ground.

many visitors held that the exhibition has further strengthened mútual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and promoted the development of good-neighbourly and economic relation between the two countries.

during the exhibition, the chinese exhibition delegation received 130 groups of 12,000 visitors from various places of japan. more than 20 chinese films were shown by the exhibition delegation to audiences which totalled 120,000.

yasuhiro nakasone, minister of international trade and industry, and ken harada, minister of posts and tele-communications, visited the exhibition.

during the preparatory period and the exhibition itself, new and old japanese friends gave much help to assure its success. the organizations of chinese residents in osaka and other places of japan also helped in various ways. at the same time, an exhibition of "two-thousand year of japan-china cultural exchange" was organized in osaka.

the friendship delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade came to osaka to preside over the opening ceremony of the exhibition and to pay a friendly visit. friendly visits to celebrate the opening of the exhibition were also made by the shanghai acrobatic troupe, the chinese gymnastic delegation, the chinese tennis delegation and the shanghai municipal friendship delegation.

the chinese exhibition delegation gave a cocktail party in osaka today in honour of all japanese personnel who worked at the exhibition and in appreciation of their great help. attending the party were some 900 japanese and patriotic overseas chinese friends.

the exhibition of the people's republic of china will be held in tokyo in september and october.

## Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Japanese Paddy Rice Technical Exchange Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1974)

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih today met the japanese government paddy rice technical exchange group led by yasoji tsuboi, director of the shikoku experimental farm of the japanese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

present were su ke-man, leading member of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, and leading members of departments concerned, including fang tsui-nung.

tomiji sasaki, counsellor of the japanese embassy here, was also present.

the japanese group arrived in china on august 6 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry. it will soon leave here to tour southern parts of china before going home.

## Japanese Friends See Performance of Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 13, 1974)

chinese ambassador chen chu invited japanese friends of various circles to a performance by the shanghai acrobatic troupe here yesterday.

ryokichi minobe, governor of metropolitan tokyo, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, seimin miyazaki, bon shiraishi, kaheita okazaki and other japanese friends and patriotic chinese residents in japan totalling 1,500 people saw the performance.

the slogan "long live the friendship between the chinese and japanese people exclamation" was projected on the backdrop at the end of the performance, when japanese friends including ryokichi minobe, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, accompanied by ambassador chen chu, went on the stage to shake hands with the artistes and warmly congratulate them on their success.

the shanghai acrobatic troupe arrived in tokyo from nagoya on august 10. while in nagoya, the troupe gave two performances on august 8 and 9 to over 4,000 spectators. the troupe also called on masao motoyama, mayor of nagoya, and visited the countryside near nagoya.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Teng Hsiao-ping, Chen Hsi-lien Meet Romanian First Vice Minister of Defense

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1974)

comrades teng hsiao-ping and chen hsi-lien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this morning with colonel-general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of general staff of the armed forces of the socialist republic of romania, and his wife professor ion angila, doctor of philology.

present on the occasion were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and military attache of the romanian embassy col. ioan dubesteanu and his wife.

present were also deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army chang tsai-chien, and comrades wang ti-kang, chu kai-yin, po tao and wang yeh.

## Maramures Folk Song and Dance Ensemble from Romania Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1974)

the maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania led by uglar franciac, member of the executive bureau of the council of trade unions of maramures county, flew into peking this afternoon on a friendly performance tour of china.

when the romanian artistes alighted from the plane, yu hui-yung, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them. several hundred welcomers played drums and gongs and waved bouquets in a token of warm welcome.

also present at the airport were leading members of departments concerned and art workers tien tseng-pei, hsiao teh, hsing jen-hsien, li hsin-ying, yu lei-ti, liang mei-chen, tien feng, tu chin-fang, li kuang, hung hsueh-fei and ma yung-an.

on hand were minister-counsellor ion dorobantu and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here, and first secretary han chi hun of the korean embassy in peking.

### Romanian Song, Dance Troupe Leaves Pyongyang for China

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 13, 1974)

the romanian "maramuresul" song and dance troupe left here for china today after a friendly performance tour in korea.

the romanian artists were seen off at the airport by chang chol, vice-minister of culture and art, and o mun han, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations. officials of the romanian embassy here were also present.

korean party and government leaders including o jin u, kim dong gyu, so chol, kim yong ju, yang hyong sop and han ik su received leaders and members of the troupe and watched their performance on the evening of august 10.

the romanian song and dance troupe arrived here on july 30. it gave many performances in pyongyang, nampo and other cities to the warm welcome of the korean people.

## CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

### Swiss Political Department Head Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 12, 1974)

pierre graber, member of the federal council and head of the political department of the swiss confederation, and his party left here for kwangchow by air today in the company of an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry, and albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china.

seeing them off at the airport were wang shao-yung, vice-chairman, and chang chen-ya and wang ching, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

pierre graber and the other swiss guests visited the no. 5 work zone of shanghai port along the whangpoo river. pointing at four gantry cranes at work, the guide told the visitors that these cranes were designed and manufactured by the dockers within five months in the spirit of self-reliance. each can hoist eight tons of goods. the guests wished the dockers greater and new contributions to the building of their country and to the promotion of their friendship with other peoples.

pierre graber and his party arrived in shanghai from hangchow on the evening of august 9. while in shanghai, they visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the municipal children's palace and a new housing estate, and made a boating excursion on the whangpoo river. at the new housing estate, they saw a processing shop manned by housewives and called on workers' families.

on the evening of august 10, wang shao-yung hosted a banquet in honour of the swiss guests.

### Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Visits Swiss Industrial Technology Exhibition in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this evening visited the swiss industrial technology exhibition now on show in peking, together with yu chiu-li, minister of the state planning commission, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

they were escorted on the visit by hans halbheer and werner sutter, leaders of the swiss exhibition, mrs. natural, wife of the swiss ambassador to china, and francis pianca, counsellor of the swiss embassy here.

## CHINA AND SYRIA

### "Chinese Pavilion Day" Marked at Damascus International Fair

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 11, 1974)

an feng-shih, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and wang hsueh-hsin, director of the chinese pavilion of the damascus international fair, held a reception here yesterday evening on "the chinese pavilion day".

among the more than 600 guests were mohammed al imadi, syrian minister of economy and foreign trade; nourallah nourallah, minister of finance; abdul ghani el-rafei, assistant minister of foreign affairs; adib loujmi,

assistant minister of culture; and nazem hafez, general director of the damascus international fair, as well as friendly personages of various circles here.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here and representatives of palestinian guerrilla organizations also attended the reception.

in the past 20 days, many syrian and other arab friends have visited the chinese pavilion. some high ranking syrian officials including minister of defence mustafa tlass, minister of economy and foreign trade mohammed al imadi, minister of industry shteiwi seifo and mayor of damascus yassin ostah visited the chinese pavilion in the company of charge d'affaires ad interim an feng-shih and pavilion director wang hsueh-hsin.

the 21st damascus international fair opened on the evening of july 25. 50 countries and regions including china are taking part in the fair.

CHINA AND UN

**Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets UN General Assembly 28th Session President**

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 12, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with leopoldo benites, president of the 28th session of the general assembly of the united nations and ecuador's permanent representative to the united nations.

present on the occasion were chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; lin ping, director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and pi chi-lung, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, of the foreign ministry; and shen yun-ao, a staff member.

tang ming-chao, under-secretary general of the united nations, was also present.

## Chinese Delegation to UN World Population Conference Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 11, 1974)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the u.n. world population conference, led by huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, arrived here by air today.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were m. aldea, vice-minister of public health of romania; t. sinu of the romanian foreign ministry with the rank of ambassador; and g. matei, vice-director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were li ting-chuan, deputy leader of the delegation and chinese ambassador to romania; li hsi-ling, member of the delegation and first secretary of the chinese embassy here; as well as lu chi-hsin, counsellor of the embassy.

## UN Security Council Adopts Recommendation for Guinea-Bissau's Membership in UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Aug. 12, 1974)

the u.n. security council this afternoon adopted a resolution recommending the general assembly to admit the republic of guinea-bissau to u.n. membership.

chinese permanent representative huang hua made a speech after the adoption of the resolution. he said: "the experience of the struggle of the people of guinea-bissau has shown that the liberation and independence of guinea-bissau were neither a 'favour' bestowed by the portuguese colonialist authorities nor the outcome of 'peaceful transition'. the birth of guinea-bissau and the fall of the fascist regime in portugal were important victories of the unremitting struggles waged by the people in the portuguese colonies and the african countries."

he went on to say that "in less than one year since its founding, the republic of guinea-bissau has been recognized by some ninety countries. the victory of the people of guinea-bissau has written a new chapter in the annals of the african people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and it will certainly exert far-reaching influence on the struggle of the people in southern africa and other non-independent regions, encouraging them to carry on more valiant struggles against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

"the chinese government and people have always deeply sympathized with and rendered firm support and active assistance to the people of guinea-bissau in their protracted and heroic struggle for liberation," huang hua said. he spoke of the development of relations between china and the republic of guinea-bissau and read a message of reply sent by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei on august 5 to commissioner of foreign affairs of the republic of guinea-bissau victor saude maria, expressing the chinese government's firm support for the republic of guinea-bissau's application for membership in the united nations.

huang hua said: "the great africa is an important part of the third world. the african countries and peoples have grown ever stronger and are winning continuous new victories in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism. an excellent situation prevails in the armed struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies. the armed struggles and mass movements for national liberation waged by the peoples of mozambique, angola and other parts of southern africa are developing vigorously. the 11th summit conference of the oau held not long ago in mogadiscio has given an impetus to the just struggle of the african people to strengthen their unity for the liberation of the entire african continent. it has voiced strong support for the sacred struggle of the peoples of guinea-bissau, mozambique and angola for national liberation."

he stressed in conclusion: "we maintain that the portuguese authorities must respect the independence and sovereignty of the republic of guinea-bissau, immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their colonial troops and cease all acts of interference in its internal affairs. we are deeply convinced that the just struggle of the people in the portuguese colonies will continue to obtain strong support and assistance from the people of african countries and the rest of the world. so long as they strengthen their unity, persist in the struggle against portuguese colonialism and guard against the meddling and sabotage of all outside forces of aggression, they will certainly achieve complete national independence and liberation. following the consistent teachings of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese government and people will unswervingly give firm support to the people of the portuguese colonies and all the african countries and peoples in their just struggle for the complete liberation of the african continent."

representatives of asian, african and latin-american members of the security council, cameroon, kenya, mauritania, indonesia, iraq, costa rica and peru, spoke to support the admission of guinea-bissau as a member of the u.n.

salim ahmed salim, permanent representative of tanzania, spoke as chairman of the u.n. special committee on de-colonization. he said that the independence of the republic

of guinea-bissau was attained through a decade and more of heroic struggle of its people. the victory of the people of guinea-bissau gave the people of africa fresh hope that their goal of total liberation would sooner or later be realized.

abdirizak haji hussein, representative of somali, speaking on behalf of the president of his country in the capacity of the current chairman of the oau, said that the oau from the start had taken a firm and unswerving stand for the freedom of all colonial peoples, and wanted to see colonialism, racism and apartheid eliminated from the african continent. he expressed the hope that peoples in other portuguese territories would attain their independence at the earliest date.

jacques d. togbe, permanent representative of togo, speaking as the current chairman of the african group of the u.n. member states, said that all portuguese troops should withdraw from guinea-bissau.

mokhtar taleb-bendiab, representative of algeria, spoke on behalf of the group of non-aligned states. he said that the non-aligned states had always supported the people of guinea-bissau struggling for liberation from colonialism and oppression. those states were pleased at the decision of the security council, he added.

representatives of guinea, morocco, cyprus and yugoslavia also spoke in support of the council's decision to recommend the admission of guinea-bissau to u.n. membership.

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* NATIONAL *
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MODEL REVOLUTIONARY PLAYS

## The Great Victory of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line in Literature and Art

### - the revolutionary writers and artists freely discuss their insights obtained from the study of the revolutionary model plays

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 29, 1974)

The proletarian revolution in literature and art with the revolution in the Peking opera as its beginning and the revolutionary model plays as its hallmark has scored great victories after ten years of hard struggle. The revolutionary model plays are brilliant examples in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art and they have given impetus to the vigorous development in the creation of socialist literature and art. Full of excitement, the writers and artists have recently told our reporters without restraint the excellent situation which has emerged in the proletarian revolution in literature and art under the radiance of the revolutionary model plays and their insights obtained from studying the experiences in the creation of revolutionary model plays. They all express their resolution in learning even better from the revolutionary model plays so as to render new contributions toward bringing prosperity to the creation of socialist literature and art.

### Mold Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un Through "Giving Prominence to Three Things"

The writers and artists in the group for the production of "The Sunny Sky" at the Ch'angch'un Movie Studio said: The experiences in the creation of revolutionary model plays and their principle of creation have set up brilliant examples and offered precious experiences for us to mold images of proletarian heroes on the screen. "The Sunny Sky," the color feature film adapted from the novel under the same title, represents our attempt to learn from the revolutionary model plays and make use of the principle of creation through "giving prominence to three things" in our creation of feature films.

We realize that in order to uphold the principle of creation through "giving prominence to three things," we must be bold in taking the principal heroic figure as center to reveal and intensify the contradictions. In the film "The Sunny Sky," on the rich and firm literary foundation provided by the original novel, we take Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un as the center to systematically, discriminatingly and emphatically develop the struggle of six pairs of opposites, namely, the struggle between Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and Ma Chih-yüeh, the hidden class enemy and vice chairman of the agricultural producers' cooperative; the struggle between Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and Ma Hsiao-pien, the overt class enemy and reactionary landlord; the struggle between Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and Ma Li-pen, the son of a rich peasant and book-keeper at the cooperative who follows Ma Chih-yüeh; the struggle between Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and Ma T'ung-li, alias Wan Wan Jao, the representative figure of the spontaneous capitalist trend in the countryside and a well-to-do middle peasant; the struggle between Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and Ma Lien-fu, the poor-peasant leader of the production brigade who is deceived by Ma Chih-yüeh; and the struggle between Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and Li Shih-tan, the representative figure of rightist ideas and the chief of the village. Among them, the struggle between Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and Ma Chih-yüeh is the principal contradiction in the whole play and all the other contradictions are developed around it. Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un is the principal aspect of the principal contradiction and determines the nature and the direction of development of the struggle of opposites. In order to give prominence to the struggle between Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un and Ma Chih-yüeh, the film takes the acute and complex class struggle and two-line struggle at home and abroad in 1957 as its background and the distribution of summer harvest as the central incident to develop three important conflicts of contradictions--"educating Ma Lien-fu," "winning over Wan Wan Jao" and "dragging out Ma Chih-yüeh." These three important struggles follow one another, with each higher than the one before. Eventually a high tide is formed to reveal a heart-stirring struggle between restoration and counter-restoration, thus providing a firmer foundation for bringing out the heroic image of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un.

In order to uphold the principle of creation based on "giving prominence to three things," we must seriously transform our world outlook and our views on literature and art and overcome the influence of the "theory of no conflict."

In our work to adapt and produce the film "The Sunny Sky," because we were at first still influenced by the revisionist black line in literature and art and could not uphold the principle of creation based on "giving prominence to three things," we did not strive to bring out the principal heroic figure but "focussed on the person who had a part to play." Consequently, the image of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un, the principal heroic figure, was pale and feeble, and our first effort in the production failed. Later, we summed up the lessons of failure, thoroughly criticized the revisionist black line in literature and art, criticized the bourgeois world outlook and view on literature and art and seriously studied the experiences gained in the creation of revolutionary model plays. In the process of shooting "The Sunny Sky" again, we were bold in creation and diligently brought out the heroic image of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un.

For example, in the original novel, Ma Lao-ssu, the old poor peasant who passionately loves the collective and socialism, feeds on wild vegetables himself in order to save foodstuff for feeding the small livestock in the cooperative so as to properly raise the livestock in the cooperative. This plot is very vivid and moving. When we shot "The Sunny Sky" for the first time, we basically copied mechanically from the novel and did not make any re-creation in accordance with the principle of creation based on "giving prominence to three things." As a result, we failed to correctly orient the relationship between the principal heroic figure and other heroic figures. Ma Lao-ssu was not made to support Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un, and actually Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un was made to serve as a prop to Ma Lao-ssu. When we made a second attempt to adapt and shoot the film, we studied the experience in the creation of revolutionary model plays and after repeated study and research, shifted the plot of Ma Lao-ssu feeding on wild vegetables to serve the molding of the image of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un. We projected it in this way: Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un feeds on wild vegetables at home and sends half a bag of millet which he has saved to the feeding room for Ma Lao-ssu to feed the small livestock. Meanwhile, Wan Wan Jao comes before Hsiao's house to "raise an uproar on grain" and attacks Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un by insinuation, thus arousing the indignation of Ma Lao-ssu. He drags Wan Wan Jao to Hsiao's house and educates Wan Wan Jao with the facts. In this way, through making conspicuous by contrast the positive figures such as Ma Lao-ssu, Hsiao Lao Ta and Hsiao Shih T'ou, and the contrast provided by the negative figures such as Wan Wan Jao and Ma Chih-yüeh, the heroic image of Hsiao Ch'ang-ch'un is brought out.

There are still some shortcomings in this film. Since the pernicious influence of the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" in our brain had not been completely eradicated and the influence of the "theory of no conflict" still prevailed, when we adapted and shot the film "The Sunny Sky," we had, in some places, toned down the very violent conflict of contradictions in the original novel. In handling the misfortune of Hsiao Shih T'ou, we depicted him as having been rescued, but in our arrangement, he was played up as though he had died. This shows that there is still considerable deficiency in our study and adoption of the principle of creation based on "giving prominence to three things" in the revolutionary model plays. Practice has shown that in order to uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the principle of creation based on "giving prominence to three things," we must uphold the Marxist philosophy of struggle, thoroughly criticize the "doctrine of the Mean" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius, criticize the revisionist line in literature and art and constantly heighten our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. In the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we are resolved to seriously study Chairman Mao's brilliant work under the title of "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," take the revolutionary model plays as brilliant examples, and strive to mold a greater number of better models of proletarian heroes on the screen.

## Insist On Being "True to Life and Higher Than Life"

About how he studied and applied the principle of creation that was "true to life and higher than life" and was adopted by the revolutionary model plays in his creation of the picture "The Old Secretary," Liu Chih-te,

Party branch secretary at the Ch'insan Production Brigade of the Ch'intu Commune in Hu hsien and an amateur artist said:

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the work style, the broad masses of cadres in the countryside have, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction--"read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," painstakingly studied the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and raised their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They lead the masses in grasping the revolution and promoting production and arduously work for changing the outlook of the countryside. As a Party branch secretary of a production brigade I have a profound understanding on this point. I am resolved to depict this brand new spiritual outlook of the cadres.

Whenever I picked up the painting brush, the vivid images of many cadres reading books and studying immediately appeared before my eyes: The old secretary who took the lead in study and criticism in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the leader of the production brigade who sat under the lamp and painstakingly studied works by Marx and Lenin and the young cadres who seized every second to read books and study in the fields and at worksites all became my inexhaustible themes for creation. Which scene could actually profoundly embody this theme? I drew the scene of a leading cadre seriously reading books and studying at the construction worksite of a water conservancy project. By his side lay a steel pick, a sledge-hammer, a safety helmet and cushions for the shoulders. In the background, I drew many commune members engaged in labor. I intended to mold the image of a leading cadre who studied diligently and was not divorced from labor. However, after the masses saw my draft, they said, "As the masses are all working strenuously, with the cadre sitting down to study, he is actually divorced from labor and the masses. We cannot see in him the noble qualities of a leading cadre." According to the opinions of the masses, I changed the scene with the people working in the background into one in which the masses were resting, reading newspapers, smoking and drinking water. After the others saw it, they again raised the question, "The masses are all resting but the cadre studies alone. This is a method to bring out the cadre through disparaging the masses."

The criticisms and opinions of the masses greatly educated me. At that time, I seriously studied the experience of creation "true to life and higher than life" acquired by the revolutionary model plays and my mind saw light all of a sudden. The figures in my works were not colossal and typical because I paid attention only to making the creation true to life but not higher than life and I had not refined and generalized the great amount of themes accumulated from daily experience to produce images of a more universal nature. Later, I once again weighed things mentally and brought together and processed the characteristics of many cadres whom I had observed from life. I chose the scene of an old secretary making use of his time off work to intently read books and study, and strove to reveal the spiritual outlook of a basic-level cadre of the Party who painstakingly studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, constantly raised his awareness of the two-line struggle and vigorously fought on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements. In the picture, I drew a pencil

inserted by this old secretary in the book which he had read more than half way through with the relevant chapters and sentences already marked in red and the scene of his forgetting to light his pipe after striking alight a match to show that he was diligent in study and bold in practice. I also made bold use of the artistic method adopted by the revolutionary model plays to use the environment as a supporting background and the scenes to express the feelings. In front of this cadre, I drew a big rock which had already been tied round with an iron chain and was ready to be moved away and a carrying pole made of pinewood. Although there is only one person in the picture, the rock, the iron chain and the wooden pole make conspicuous by contrast that he has just participated in labor together with the masses, thus enabling people to see at one glance that this is a cadre at the basic level unit who is neither mentally alienated from the masses nor physically removed from labor. After the completion of this picture "The Old Secretary," the praises of many comrades have encouraged me to continue to diligently study the experiences of creation acquired by the revolutionary model plays and portray a greater number of better heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers.

## Go Deep into the Midst of the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers, and Strive To Be "Correct in Three Respects"

The composers of the music composition group of the Cultural Bureau of Liaoning Province said: Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and led by the revolutionary model plays, we have, in the past few years, composed over twenty revolutionary songs including "Chairman Mao Has Traveled All Over the Mother Country" and have been warmly encouraged by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Summing up the practice of composition of these songs, we further understand that in order to do a good job in the composition of socialist music, it is necessary to seriously study the experience of creation acquired by the revolutionary model plays. In order to properly portray the musical images of the models of proletarian heroes, the revolutionary model plays advocate that it is necessary to be "correct in three respects" in musical creation, namely to be correct in feeling, in disposition and in the touch of the era. This is also an important principle which must be upheld in the composition of the revolutionary songs.

Guided by the principle of creation based on "correctness in three respects" adopted by the revolutionary model plays, we have, in the past few years, repeatedly criticized the "theory of human nature" and the "theory of the convergence of the spirit of the time" of the landlord and bourgeois classes, gone deep into the life of heated struggle of the masses, selected important themes that can profoundly reflect the spirit of the time, worked hard to generalize life from the plane of the two-line struggle, reflected the brand new spiritual outlook of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers who have been steeled in the great proletarian cultural revolution and enthusiastically eulogized the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist new things which have emerged under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the process of studying the experience of creation acquired by the revolutionary model plays, we deeply realize that in order to enable the revolutionary songs composed to be "correct in three respects," the composers must have the correct thoughts

and feelings, and that in order to profoundly reflect the spirit of the time, the composers must go deep into the midst of the life of heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers and seriously transform their world outlook.

Before our creation of "Chairman Mao Has Traveled All Over the Mother Country," we had written over ten songs in praise of Chairman Mao's inspection of the factories and the countryside. On one occasion, we went to Hsiangtung Production Brigade in Kaok'an Commune where Chairman Mao had made an inspection and asked the poor and lower-middle peasants to listen to a song which we had composed regarding Chairman Mao's inspection of the Hsiangtung Production Brigade. After they had listened to it, the poor and lower-middle peasants said, "This song has not portrayed what is in our hearts." This sentence bared our mortal wound. It meant that we still had not deeply appreciated the profound proletarian feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants for our great leader Chairman Mao and that the thoughts and feelings expressed in the song were not correct and could not draw sympathetic vibrations from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Later, we went deep into places like the opencut mine west of Fushun, where Chairman Mao made an inspection. We participated in labor, and together with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants recalled the happy scene of seeing our great leader Chairman Mao. The profound proletarian feelings of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants for Chairman Mao deeply educated us and our thoughts and feelings began to change. The practice of the composition of this revolutionary song has enabled us to understand that in order to properly learn the experience of creation acquired by the revolutionary model plays, we must follow Chairman Mao's instructions, and permanently, unconditionally and whole-heartedly go into the midst of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the heated struggle to persevere in the transformation of our world outlook. Only in this way can we really master the experience of the revolutionary model plays.

- NCNA Reporter

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STUDY OF "IMPERIALISM, THE HIGHEST STAGE OF CAPITALISM"

## Carry Through to the End the Struggle Against Revisionism

by

Chang Kuo-t'ien (蒋国田), worker of the Peking Second Pharmaceutical Manufactory

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 24, 1974

In his brilliant essay "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," Lenin clearly pointed out: "The struggle against imperialism would only be deceitful empty words if it is not closely associated with the struggle against opportunism." (p. 115)

Upholding the struggle against revisionism is essential to the waging of the proletarian revolution. Revisionism is a product of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, and its economic base is monopoly capitalism. During imperialist era, in order to exterminate the workers' movement and the people's liberation movement, the monopoly bourgeoisie takes out a small portion from their high monopoly profits to buy over and bring up the "workers' aristocracy." Because of this, the revisionist trend of thought gradually spreads in the international workers' movement. The revisionists of the Second International headed by the renegade Kautsky were scabs supported by the money of the monopoly bourgeoisie. "This stratum of workers who are quite philistine in their model of life, in the size of their earnings and in their entire outlook" (p. 10) is the social foundation of revisionism. As the revisionists economically depend on monopoly capitalism, they necessarily have to defend politically the imperialist system. They cover up the true essence of imperialism, betray the interests of the working class, and try their utmost to lead the workers' movement astray toward reformism. They advocate the "parliamentary road" and the theory of "peaceful growth", and oppose to the violent revolution of the proletariat. They do not lead the proletariat to wage struggle against imperialism, but call on the proletariat to capitulate to imperialism and allow themselves to be enslaved and slaughtered by imperialism. Consequently, there were the "principal social prop pillars of the bourgeoisie" (p. 10) and the main danger in the workers' movement. If the proletariat do not wage resolute struggle against revisionism, they could not carry out a social revolution to topple the capitalist system.

Upholding the struggle against revisionism is essential to the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. For those countries which have already established the dictatorship of the proletariat, the struggle against revisionism is particularly of great significance. This is because the socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In this historical period, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of the capitalist restoration of capitalism and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. Therefore, "as long as there are

still imperialism, capitalism, the reactionaries of various countries and the modern revisionism in the world, the evil wind of capitalism will constantly be blown to the socialist countries." Meanwhile, in the socialist countries, although the landlord and bourgeois classes have been overthrown, their people are still there and have not given up hope. They vainly attempt to wrest back their lost "paradise" every moment. In order to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat, the class enemies at home and abroad carefully attend to building up the revisionist forces within the Communist Parties of the socialist countries as their agents. Consequently, this determines that there is bound to be the struggle between Marxism and revisionism within the Communist Parties of the socialist countries. This kind of struggle is a long-term one. In the past twenty years and more, the history of class struggle and the two-line struggle in our country, especially the history of struggle between our Party and the anti-Party cliques of Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, etc., have fully proved this point. The practice of the international communist movement tells us that the success or failure of the struggle against revisionism under the dictatorship of the proletariat has a direct bearing on the future and destiny of the socialist country. The degeneration of the Soviet Union, the first socialist country founded by Lenin, into social-imperialism is an extremely painful lesson. It can be seen from this that under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the matter of whether or not to uphold the development of the struggle against revisionism is a major question bearing on the life or death, survival or downfall of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, the substitution of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat, the triumph of socialism over capitalism, and the final realization of communism are the great historic missions of the proletariat. In order to realize the historic mission of the proletariat, it is necessary to stand resolutely for progress and revolution and oppose regression and restoration. The reactionary essence of revisionism is restoration and regression, and opposition to social reforms.

Over fifty years ago, when the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie became more acute than ever, and the proletarian social revolution had come to the great historical juncture of being put on the agenda, the renegade Kautsky leaped forward to oppose the proletarian revolution, and wanted to pull history back to the period of free capitalism. At the important juncture of the deep-going development of the socialist revolution in China and a great victory being won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao leaped forward to imitate Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to pull the socialist new China back to the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old road. It can be seen from this that from Kautsky to Lin Piao, there runs through new and old revisionism a counter-revolutionary black line, which is opposed to social reform, and in favor of turning back the wheel of history.

Therefore, the revisionists are reactionaries that curb the progress of history, the accomplices of imperialism, and an extremely great obstacle to the realization of the historic mission of the proletariat. Only by opposing revisionism as they oppose imperialism can the proletariat thoroughly overthrow the capitalist system and all the exploitation systems, and realize communism in the whole world.

Struggle leads to progress, and failure to wage struggle would lead to regression, collapse and revisionism. The proletarian struggle against revisionism is a long-term one and will run through the entire period of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. Our great leader Chairman Mao has inherited, defended, and developed Marxist-Leninism. Simultaneously with leading us to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry on the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism, he has broadly and penetratingly developed the struggle against revisionism. The great proletarian cultural revolution in our country is a colossal and penetrating struggle against revisionism, and for the prevention of capitalist restoration. The present movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is being deepened in China is an in-depth development of the socialist revolution, and a political and ideological struggle through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure. The practice of struggle shows that in order to carry through to the end the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to adhere to the practice of Marxism, but not revisionism, and it is necessary to wage resolute struggle against the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary class on the decline. Without criticizing Confucius, the criticism of Lin Piao cannot be deepened, opposition to revisionism cannot be thoroughly carried out and the prevention of revisionism cannot be guaranteed. We certainly must carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, widespread and sustained way, and as we oppose imperialism, we must at the same time carry through to the end the struggle against revisionism!

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# Imperialism Means War

by

the Revolutionary Mass Criticism Team of a Certain PLA Unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 24, 1974)

In "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism," Lenin analyzed the necessary link between capitalist economic monopoly and imperialist war, and profoundly pointed out: "Imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism" (p. 80). On this kind of economic base, "imperialist war is absolutely unavoidable." (p. 6)

In the development of capitalism into imperialism, the most important phenomenon is the supersession of free competition by monopoly. Under the domination of the capitalist law of surplus value, capitalist free competition causes the increasing concentration of production and capital in the hands of a few capitalists that grow bigger and bigger, thus giving rise to monopoly. Monopoly in economy necessarily makes the imperialist countries politically reactionary in all respects and take the evil road of launching aggressive war to free themselves from political and economic crises. This is because on the one hand, with the rule of finance capital bringing extreme poverty of the broad masses of people, the capitalists have not enough playground to get hold of high profits and have to look for markets overseas. On the other hand, the more developed capitalism is, the more pressing is also the need for raw materials. The monopoly groups, for the purpose of placing themselves in a favorable position, wildly contend for areas of investment and sources of raw materials. They divide up spheres of influence and carve up territories in the world. They always try to subjugate the resistance of the people in the invaded countries by means of force. Following the intensification of the practice of aggression and plundering in foreign countries, the imperialists are bound to step up the exploitation and oppression of their people at home, and hence arouse further their ceaseless resistance and struggle. The enslavement of peoples of other countries and the oppression of their own people are the root causes of war. Imperialism means plunder, aggression and war.

After the Soviet revisionist renegade clique usurped leadership in the Soviet Party and government, they tried their utmost to carry out the revisionist line. A new bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie and a privileged class that imposed unbearable taxes on the people rapidly grew up, and became the economic base of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. In order to free themselves from the political and economic crises brought by monopoly, they practice neo-colonialism and stretch their evil claws to all those places within reach. This handful of renegades practice ruthless exploitation and oppression at home, and wild aggression and expansion abroad. They completely follow the road of social-imperialism and has become another source of imperialist war. The economic essence of imperialism is monopoly capitalism. So long as the imperialist system based on monopoly is not wiped out, wars is inevitable. The so-called "lasting peace," "peace for a generation" are all deceitful talks for covering up the true essence of

imperialism and the basic contradiction in the world today.

Lenin pointed out: "An important characteristic of imperialism is the contention of several great powers for hegemony." (p. 82) As capitalism develops to the highest stage, the monopoly groups, for the purpose of pursuing high monoply profits, wildly practice external expansion and hegemonism in a vain attempt to establish their domination within the confines of the world. However, the position of international monopoly of imperialism is not invariable, but is constantly changing in sympathy with the imbalance of the economic and political development of various imperialist nations. This is because under the capitalist system, the division of spheres of influence is always based on the effective strength of the dividers, i.e., their economic, financial, and military power. However, the various enterprises, trusts, industrial departments of capitalism and the development of the different countries cannot be balanced. Therefore, the effective strength of these dividers also changes constantly. Under the domination of the law of imbalance of economic and political development, the imperialist countries rise and fall, wax and wane alternatively, and they carry on the struggle for hegemony constantly. Re-dividing the world according to "capital" and "effective strength" and using the means of war to hit the opponents are inevitable laws of imperialism. The struggle of a few imperialist powers to divide and re-divide the world goes through the entire process of the development of imperialism. As the old brand of imperialism declines, a new one rises after it. It is "really like one mounting the stage right after the other has finished singing, and there is great confusion." But no matter who mounts the stage, he is doomed to destruction.

At present, the contention for hegemony between two super powers of Soviet revisionism and US imperialism is a continuation of the history of the imperialists' contention for hegemony. US imperialism is not reconciled with their replacement by Soviet revisionism. Therefore, they bite at each other in their contention. They are like two "black-eyed cocks" wanting to devour each other, and devise all ways and means to undermine the foundation of the other. They have started a violent contention in Europe, the Middle East, the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and other areas. Europe, the heartland of capitalism, has now became a strategic point in the contention between the two powers of the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

In the course of fearing and biting at each other, these two "black-eyed cocks" of Soviet revisionism, and US imperialism, in order to stop for breath, may reach some kind of "agreement" at certain times on certain issues, giving a false appearance of "detente." However, this is but a change in the form of struggle. "It is a 'temporary truce' between two wars." (p. 109) The contradiction between the two powers of the Soviet Union and the United States of America is irreconcilable, and the compromise and collusion between them can only be partial, transient and relative, but their contention is total, long-term, and absolute. At present, they prate about "disarmament," and shout for "peace," but actually they are stepping up armaments, expansion, and war preparations. Once their contention cannot be conducted behind the curtain of peace, war is bound to break out. We can never believe in any "lasting peace," or "peace for a generation."

In the face of the gangsterism of imperialism and social-imperialism, we revolutionary people must heighten our vigilance, and be prepared for imperialism making trouble in the world. We must be prepared for war. No matter whether it is a war that will lead to revolution, or a revolution to stop war, a world war or a local war, we must at any rate be fully prepared.

In order to realize his counter-revolutionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," the renegade and traitor Lin Piao also spread a series of reactionary fallacies on the question of war and peace and carried out a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. He vigorously publicized the theory of "uselessness of war preparations" in a vain attempt to make our people to lower their vigilance toward an imperialist war. He pushed a bourgeois military line in a vain attempt to weaken the cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China--the combat power of the People's Liberation Army. His criminal goal was to vainly attempt to change the socialist new China into a colony of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must criticize Lin Piao for his criminal acts of national betrayal and capitulation to the enemy, and for his various revisionist fallacies. When there are clouds in the sky, it will rain, and when there is imperialism, there will be war. We must clearly understand the aggressive nature of imperialism, follow Chairman Mao's directive, "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," and firmly establish the thought of ever-ready, and getting thoroughly well prepared for an anti-aggression war. If imperialism or social-imperialism dares to launch a war of aggression, we must annihilate it resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely!

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PLA MEN IN MINORITY AREAS

## PLA Men Help Build Up Minority Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

chinese people's liberation army units stationed in southwest china minority areas actively support local people in building socialism and have strengthened the unity between armymen and civilians.

braving rare air and snowstorms, the commanders and fighters stationed in the kantzu region of szechwan province trained hard while helping the local tibetan people increase production and build water conservancy projects and bridges.

in building a huge highway bridge, they brought timber through swift currents day and night, sometimes from 150 kilometres away. the bridge was built in a little more than one month.

once a strong earthquake occurred in the kantzu tibetan autonomous chou, and the p.l.a. men helped the local tibetan people build houses, and repair bus stations, a power station and hospitals. they also helped build 73 new water mills.

the chinese workers' and peasants' red army passed through grasslands in northwest szechwan during the epic long march. now a p.l.a. cavalry company stationed there publicized marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought among local tibetan herdsmen and joined them in improving local sheep by introducing fine strains from sinkiang. they have more than 3,000 sinkiang sheep today. with the help of the p.l.a. men, the herdsmen work energetically to increase animal husbandry, and have multiplied the number of their livestock.

commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. frontier unit in the tibet military area command helped the local teng people in the movement to learn from tachai, national pacesetter in agriculture, to speed up construction of the frontier area.

the minority teng people of tsayul county lived in dense forests before liberation. they settled in river valleys after liberation, and have since been leading a happy life thanks to the solicitude of the party and the people's government. the frontier guards helped them reclaim wasteland and build new villages, schools and a power station.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the armymen cited the great changes in the county to criticize lin piao's reactionary programme "restrain oneself and return to the rites" and his crime for undermining the unity between the army and people. this has enhanced their determination to build up the frontier area with the teng people.

a machine gun company formed a survey group which crossed mountains, and valleys and found water sources for a mountain village. the armymen then put up tents on snow-capped mountains and, together with the local tong people, dug a 1200-metre-long ditch in little over a month. it irrigates 86.6 hectares of farmland and has helped turn them into fields that give stable high yields despite excessive rain or dry spells.

soldiers of another company often go to a production team where they introduce advanced farming experience from other parts of china, and help the villagers improve tools and farming methods.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

### Excellent Situation in Peking's Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

peking's industrial workers have made great efforts to grasp revolution and promote production in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, thus creating an excellent situation on all fronts.

the city overfulfilled its industrial production plan for the first half of this year, with a remarkable increase over the same 1973 period.

the january-july statistics show that the output of many products sharply increased or multiplied, including high-grade steel, pig iron, rolled steel, coal, electricity, refined oil, mining equipment, motor vehicles, internal combustion engines, power generating equipment, machine tools, electric motors, walking tractors, caustic soda, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, cotton polyesters, plastics, wrist watches and sewing machines. quality steadily improved, production costs and consumption of raw materials were lowered. the volume of freight by railway and highway also topped that for the same period of last year. investment in capital construction and total floor space completed increased. more than 400 new products were trial-produced.

party committees at various levels in peking's industrial, transportation and capital construction departments led the masses in a serious study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and in sharply criticizing lin piao's reactionary programme based on the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites"

and the doctrines of confucius and mencius, the ideology of reactionary and decadent classes. this heightened their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, they made outstanding contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the building of socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

workers of the peking mining administration outstripped their january-july coal output plan by 60,000 tons. with part of its staff engaged in the construction of a new power project, the shihchingshan power plant tapped production potential and generated 200 million k.w.h. more electricity.

workers of the industrial, transportation and capital construction departments condemned the lin piao anti-party clique's criminal attack on the great proletarian cultural revolution and warmly praised the great victory won in that revolution. therefore, they have become more conscious in consolidating and developing the great fruits of the cultural revolution and fostering the new socialist things, determined to quicken the pace of socialist construction in line with the policy "maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts" under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

reviewing the rapid increase in production and the profound changes in people's mental outlook, workers and cadres of the peichiao timber mill were more aware of the great significance of the cultural revolution. they summed up the experience with regard to the revolutionary committee, workers' theoretical activists and mass participation in the management of the enterprise.

party organizations of the factories under the peking second light industry bureau summed up their experience in relying on the efforts of the masses to bring about tremendous changes in production during the cultural revolution. more determined to take the road of self-reliance, these factories made 1,700 technical innovations in the first seven months of this year, more than double that of the corresponding 1973 period. their production rose by 13.9 per cent.

many leading cadres of the industrial, transportation and capital construction departments have stood in the van of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. while strengthening leadership over the movement, they have made great efforts to promote production.

with division of labour and co-operation among the members of the party committee of the peking people's machine building plant, the leading members in charge of the

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movement pay attention to production while those in charge of production take the struggle between the two lines as the pivot to promote production. as a result, the production plan was overfulfilled every month in the first seven months of the year.

## SOLAR ENERGY STOVES

### Shanghai Makes Solar Energy Stoves for Rural Use

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 13, 1974)

the shanghai no. 15 radio factory recently turned out 1,000 solar energy stoves for peasants on the outskirts of the city and in other parts of china.

like an inverted umbrella, the simple stove is composed of a reflector, a supporter and racks for holding cooking utensils. it can be disassembled easily.

peasants who have used the stove in the shanghai villages over past months say it is useful and economical. it takes 20 minutes to boil three litres of water and 15 minutes to cook one kilogramme of rice. a coal stove needs about the same time.

in may when the temperature rose to 24 degrees centigrade at noon, the focus of the stove's reflector acquired 450 degrees centigrade.

SEED BREEDING

East China Peasant Seed-Breeding Expert

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 14, 1974)

a peasant seed-breeding expert in east china's chekiang province has bred more than 20 fine strains of rice, wheat, barley, rape and jute in the past two decades.

these strains give a markedly higher yield than ordinary ones under similar soil, irrigation and fertilizer conditions. some of the new strains have been in use in other parts of the country.

the brigade, to which chen hung-tien belongs, is one of the seed-breeding experimental points in china and a seed supplier for chekiang province.

since becoming a specially invited research worker in the chekiang agricultural scientific institute in 1960, chen hung-tien, now 58 years old, has written more than 20 papers on breeding fine strains. he is often asked to lecture in the chekiang agricultural university.

the seed breeder was born in a poor peasant family in what is now the chushih brigade in haining county on the fertile hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain. he started to do farm work at the age of 12. his family depended heavily on wild plants and bran for food before liberation. there was a crop failure in a year of drought, and the next year, the family borrowed five kilogrammes of seeds from relatives and brought in a very poor harvest because of adulteration of seeds. chen hung-tien thought of improving seed strains. but how could he do this in old china when he had little to eat?

he plunged into the movements for land reform and agricultural co-operation after liberation, and became director of the agricultural producers' cooperative in his village. he often discussed with other comrades how to improve collective production and produce more grain for socialism. he was inspired by chairman mao's statement "a fairly good harvest can be achieved by using good seeds even without increasing manpower and manure" which he heard at a county-wide conference on farm production in 1954.

with the help of the local people's government, chen hung-tien introduced many fine strains of wheat, rice, jute and rape from other counties and provinces and worked with members of the cooperative to test, breed and popularize these strains. the establishment of the people's commune in 1958 provided better conditions for his experiments. his brigade organized a scientific experimental group and he was chosen head of the group.

the brigade set aside seed breeding and experimental plots. provincial and county agricultural departments sent agro-technicians to help the group sum up its experience.

by means of hybridization, his group experimented with breeding high-yield strains of rice that ripen early and are resistant to diseases and lodging. such hybrid strains made it possible for the hangchow-chiahsing-huchou plain to grow three crops a year instead of two.

to discover the law governing the flowering of paddy rice, chen hung-tien carried out careful observations in the fields, rain or shine. once, he stayed in the rain for three days on end. after several years of hard effort, he came to grasp the law of rice flowering under different weather conditions. he made a set of self-devised equipment for cross-breeding. the new strain showed all anticipated qualities and, when sown on large areas, gave a unit yield ten per cent higher than other strains.

he has made a systematic study of a number of crops to probe into the relations between the period of growth and temperature and sunlight, and collected a large amount of data in the past ten years and more. he has studied many books on agricultural techniques.

scientific experimentation is wide-spread in his brigade. the 25 production teams under the brigade all have experimental groups. they achieve new results every year. the number of brigade members engaged in such activities has increased from seven to more than 100.

grain yield in the chushih brigade averaged 13.5 tons per hectare in the last two years, as against 1.5 tons in early post-liberation days. per-hectare yield of spring-harvested crops this year was 70 per cent higher than last year's, hitting an all-time high.

GOOD HARVESTS

## Good Spring Wheat Harvest in Northwest China Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Aug. 13, 1974)

northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region has reaped a good harvest of spring-sown wheat and other summer crops on some 333,000 hectares. total output is estimated at 30 per cent above last year's, topping the previous peak.

the good harvest is due to the efforts of the region's commune cadres and members whose enthusiasm to farm for the revolution has been heightened in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. while high-yield counties, communes and brigades continued increasing their output, the once low-yield units showed steady progress.

the 93,000 hectares of spring wheat in the area irrigated by the yellow river registered a considerable increase over last year's unit yield of three tons per hectare.

the arid mountainous areas in the southern part of the region reaped a rich harvest from 266,000 hectares of summer grain crops, total and unit yields in many communes and brigades surpassing previous records.

party committees at various levels in the autonomous region last october sent cadres to communes and brigades to carry out education on the party's basic line. commune cadres and members have since this spring taken an active part in criticizing lin piao for following in the footsteps of confucius in preaching "restrain oneself and return to the rites" for the purpose of restoring capitalism. this has enhanced the peasants' socialist enthusiasm.

with soaring enthusiasm, the hui and han people in the arid liupan mountain area engaged in farmland improvement projects, digging ditches, damming rivers, sinking wells and building reservoirs to expand irrigated acreage. this lay the foundation for the good summer harvest.

in addition, communes and brigades carried out scientific experiments, bred and popularized high-yield spring wheat strains and spread experience in scientific farming.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves for Albania, Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

a chinese friendship visiting group left peking by air today for albania and romania.

leader of the group is wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee. deputy leaders are yen yi-huan, standing committee member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and chief of the general office of the educational revolution leading group of the provincial revolutionary committee, and wu kuo-mei, vice-president of the chekiang provincial women's federation.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including cheng chih-ping, chu ching-ho, li ping and tao yung-nien.

also present were jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here, and ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here.

CHINA AND BURMA

### Central Committee of Communist Party of China Greets Founding Anniversary of Communist Party of Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

the central committee of the communist party of china today sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of burma, greeting the 35th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of burma. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of burma

dear comrades,

on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of burma, the central committee of the communist party of china, on behalf the communist party

of china and the chinese people, extends warm and fraternal greetings to the communist party of burma and the burmese people.

holding aloft the great banner of marxism-leninism, the communist party of burma has resolutely opposed imperialism, revisionism and reaction, persevered in most arduous revolutionary armed struggle and achieved important victories over the past 20 years and more. we feel elated over and inspired by this.

the present international situation is excellent. the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, and find the going tougher and tougher. amid great turbulence in the world, the people are marching forward in big strides. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become the irresistible trend of history. we are convinced that uniting closely all the comrades in the party, relying on the broad masses of people of various nationalities, uniting with all those forces that can be united with, adhering to the correct line and policy and persevering in struggle, the communist party of burma will surely surmount the various difficulties on the road of advance and win victories in the revolutionary war.

following the teachings of chairman mao, the communist party of china always considers the sympathy and support for the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries as its bounden proletarian internationalist duty.

the communist party of china and the communist party of burma have all along supported and learned from each other, and established a profound revolutionary friendship in the revolutionary struggle. the close relationship based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism between our two parties will surely be consolidated and developed further.

long live the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the communist party of china and the communist party of burma exclamation

the central committee of
the communist party of china

august 15, 1974

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Dahomey
Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1974)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with antoine laleye, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of dahomey in peking.

antoine laleye arrived in peking on august 9.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Government Delegation
Visits Shenyang, Northeast China

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 14, 1974)

don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency, and the government delegation he is leading arrived in shenyang, a northeast china city, by special train this morning in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

present at the railway station to warmly welcome the distinguished guests were vice-chairmen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee li po-chiu, chou yu-wen, yin tsan-chen and wang feng-en, deputy chief of staff of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army kao ke, chairman wang tsung-chou and vice-chairman li chih-wen of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee as well as more than one thousand local people.

shenyang railway station today flew the national flags of china and equatorial guinea and red banners. it resounded with the beating of drums and gongs as vice-president eyegue stepped down from the train. li po-chiu and others warmly shook hands with the distinguished guests. the well-wishers shouted slogans of welcome while children waved balloons and danced. the vice-president waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

vice-president eyegue and the other distinguished guests were honoured at a banquet given by the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee this evening. li po-chiu and vice-president eyegue proposed toasts at the banquet, hailing the

profound friendship between the people of china and equatorial guinea and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

the banquet was followed by a performance presented by the shenyang acrobatic troupe.

earlier today, vice-president eyegue and his party visited a small tractor plant and a woollen mill and saw an exhibition of rifle shooting by shenyang militiamen. they were accompanied by li po-chiu, wang tsung-chou and ho ying.

CHINA AND GABON

First Chinese Ambassador to Gabon Republic Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

liu ying-hsien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the gabon republic, left here by air today for his post in libreville.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

chien chi-chen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of guinea, left here by air today for his post in conakry.

CHINA AND IRAQ

## Land Along the Tigris--Past and Present

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

the "people's daily" on august 13 carries an article by hsinhua and "people's daily" correspondents entitled "land along the tigris, past and present". excerpts from the article read:

celebration of iraq's july revolution (national day) began with a 21-gun salvo reverberating in the morning air at six o'clock sharp on july 14.

the capital city of baghdad was festively bedecked with coloured lights and flags. making a gay display were a host of streamers, inscribed with slogans such as "with production, we build our motherland; with lives, we defend our motherland", "don't forget palestine" and "salute to the heroic vietnamese people".

at the invitation of the iraqi government, members of a chinese government delegation and chinese journalists joined the iraqi people in the celebrations.

during the first two days of the celebrations, our iraqi friends invited us to visit museums in baghdad and the ruins of ancient babylon where we were able to appreciate the brilliant ancient civilization created by the working people of the time. by having some knowledge of what had happened in the past we were better able to understand the joy of victory of the iraqi people today.

the museum situated on the west bank of the tigris, took us back several thousand years. to that time when mesopotamia, the land between the rivers tigris and euphrates was a cradle of civilization. about six thousand years ago, the people who settled mesopotamia had a highly developed agriculture and the skill and technique to build huge temples. hieroglyphics, as a forerunner of mesopotamian cuneiform writing, appeared in 3,500 b.c. sun-baked clay slabs incised with cuneiform writing have been preserved to this day.

also displayed in the museum was a stone tablet bearing the renowned hammurabi code of laws drawn up in the 17th century b.c. below the bas-reliefs which decorate the upper part of the tablet, were carved the laws and decrees; the words still clearly visible as evidence of the highly developed society that rose in ancient babylon.

the ancient kingdom of babylon was founded about the 30th century b.c., and attained the height of its glory in 1792-1750 b.c. its capital, babylon, was situated some 90 kilometres to the south of what is now baghdad. most of the relics of this ancient kingdom were stolen from the site by the imperialists.

iraq was a province of the arab empire from the 7th century on. baghdad flourished because of its geographical location -- a transit route from the mediterranean to the east. in the 17th century, it fell under the rule of the ottoman empire. when, at the end of the 19th century, rich resources of oil were discovered in the mosul region in the north the imperialists extended their claws into iraq. the old-time colonialists occupied iraq and fostered the reactionary faisal dynasty which ruthlessly oppressed the people and turned it into a big prison. in one of the museums there is on display a letter from a foreign oil company dated in 1927 which demands the right to explore the country for oil. the letter is evidence of the crime of the collusion between imperialism and the reactionary ruling family to plunder iraq's resources. the letter hypocritically states that the use of oil with new technical equipment would bring immense benefit to the nation. in fact, iraq's rich oil resources in imperialist hands only increased the wealth of foreign monopoly capital and brought poverty and backwardness to the iraqi people. however, the iraqi people did not submit to foreign enslavement. from the beginning of the present century, they have waged uninterrupted struggle against imperialism.

clouds cannot shut out the sun. on july 14, 1958, the reactionary faisal dynasty was overthrown overnight by the revolutionary people of iraq. the young republic of iraq was born amidst the rejoicing of the people, opening a new page in its history. since president bakr came to power on july 17, 1968, this ancient yet young country has progressed along the road of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, defending national independence and developing the national economy.

the iraqi people's progress and their enthusiasm in building the country made a strong impression on us. step by step, the iraqi government and people have taken back the formerly foreign-controlled enterprises. iraqi friends invited us to visit the national oil company in kirkuk, northern iraq, the former "iraq petroleum company" was controlled by the foreigners until nationalized in 1972. the company is now under iraqi management, and with justifiable pride our iraqi friends pointed out how they had overcome the pressures and obstructions by the foreign oil companies and brought the annual oil output to 60 million tons, doubling pre-revolution production. the plan is to increase production by 10 million tons next year.

after the 1968 national day summer work camps were set up and this year hundreds of thousands of students were at the al khalisa camp voluntarily helping the local peasants build houses. we visited the camp on a hot afternoon. under the scorching sun, the young students were working away in high spirits at the rows of new houses rising before our eyes. at the end of the day,

carrying placards inscribed with "to build our beautiful country with labour," and "to support the palestinian people with action", the students gathered in the square to celebrate their success. camp conditions and the work itself were hard but students declared that hardship means nothing to them if the construction of the country is advanced. inspection of the camp by president bakr and vice-president of the revolutionary command council saddam hussein inspired the young people and gave the work a new impetus. summer work camps have now been set up all over the country and a recent feature is the participation of young girls in the work.

we came away impressed with the successes achieved by the iraqi people. an iraqi friend remarked "believe us, in this land of ancient brilliant civilization, our people, who have resisted imperialism valiantly and victoriously, will never bow to the hegemony and control of any big power. they will struggle to safeguard their independence and sovereignty." of these sentiments, the flowing waters of the tigris bear historical witness.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Delegation of Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1974)

a delegation of japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship arrived here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

the delegation is led by aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the league, and seiichi katsumata, head of the delegation.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, lu mei-ying and chang chen-ya, standing committee members of the municipal revolutionary committee, li chu-wen and shih ju-chang, deputies to the national people's congress. li fu-teh, council member of the china-japan friendship association, made a special trip from peking to shanghai to greet the japanese friends.

feng kuo-chu gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation.

### Japanese Friendship Delegation and Junior Sports Group Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 14, 1974)

the friendship delegation and junior sports group of kitakyushu city of japan with gohei tani as its leader and hiroshi yasukawa and keiji nakashima as its deputy leaders left shanghai for home by air today after a friendly tour of china.

the guests arrived here from tientsin by train on august 11. they were honoured at a reception given by yin min, leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation.

more than 100 junior athletes from kitakyushu city and shanghai had a friendly track and field match at the hungkou stadium on august 12. they showed tenacious will and good skill during the match. the contestants encouraged and learned from one another. anyone who put in a good performance was showered with congratulations. all this demonstrated the ties of friendship and solidarity between the chinese and japanese junior athletes.

those among watching the match were yang hsiao-ping, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and yin min.

while in shanghai, the japanese friends took time out to visit the shanghai industrial exhibition and a children's palace.

## CHINA AND KENYA

### Chinese Badminton Team Concludes Visit to Kenya

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 14, 1974)

a chinese badminton team left nairobi for mauritius on august 12 after a two-week friendly visit to kenya, according to a report from the kenyan capital.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by chairman of the kenyan olympic association kasyoka, chairman of the kenyan badminton association rao and other kenyan officials.

li shih, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and the kenyan badminton association gave receptions for the chinese team on august 3 and 9 respectively.

during their stay in kenya, the chinese players also visited mombasa and kisumu where they had friendly matches, joint practice sessions and exchanged experience with kenyan players. the chinese players were accorded warm hospitality by kenyan government officials and people wherever they went. the visit to kenya has further strengthened the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

## CHINA AND LAOS

### Hand-Over Ceremony of Laos-China Friendship Printing Press Held in Laos

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Aug. 13, 1974)

a ceremony marking the hand-over of the laos-china friendship printing press built with chinese assistance in oudomsay province was held on august 2 by cadres and workers of the press, the pathet lao radio announced yesterday.

present on the occasion were member of the lao patriotic front central committee sisana sisane and chairman of the provincial committee of oudomsay province boun than.

all the chinese technicians who helped build the enterprise were also on hand.

sisana sisane spoke at the ceremony. on behalf of the central committee of the lao patriotic front be presented "itsala order" (first class) to the chinese technicians.

the head of the chinese technicians group expressed deep gratitude to the central committee of the lao patriotic front for bestowing this high honour, and said that the chinese people, acting upon their great leader chairman mao's teachings will resolutely support the lao people in their patriotic struggle.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

## Friendly Track and Field Match between Moroccan and Chinese Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1974)

a visiting moroccan track and field team was given a warm welcome at a friendly match with the chinese team here this afternoon.

present were ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress, and yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission. they met chorfi abdel wahab, leader of the moroccan track and field delegation, el amrani mohamed, deputy leader of the delegation, and the athletes and coaches of both teams.

also present were leading members of departments concerned, including ni chih-chin, wang pu-ching, pai ping and wang fu-yung, and adib taieb, charge d'affaires ad interim of the moroccan embassy here, and mrs. taieb.

the moroccan athletes are visiting china for the first time. the match proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. among the new national records today were the men's 110 metres hurdles by filahi hassan of morocco in 14.7 seconds, and the women's 1,500 metres by sung mei-hua and yang yen-ying of china who were clocked in four minutes 32.8 seconds and four minutes 33.5 seconds respectively.

chan yung-an, an up-and-coming chinese highjumper, cleared 2.15 metres.

CHINA AND NIGER

## Charge D'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Niger Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

huang yu-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the chinese people's republic in the republic of niger, left peking by air today for his post in niamey.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

## Pakistan President, Prime Minister Receive Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 13, 1974)

pakistan president fazal elahi chaudhary and prime minister zulfikar ali bhutto respectively received and had cordial and friendly talks with chinese ambassador chang tung who will leave his post for home shortly.

prime minister bhutto received the chinese ambassador and later gave a dinner in his honour at the prime minister's house yesterday evening. present on the occasion were chairman of the senate khan habibullah khan, speaker of the national assembly sahibzada farooq ali, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs aziz ahmed, chief of the army staff tikka khan and others.

earlier, president chaudhary received and feted the chinese ambassador.

during their talks with the chinese ambassador the president and the prime minister asked him to convey to chairman mao and premier chou en-lai the best regards of the pakistan government and people.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

## Romanian First Vice Minister of National Defense and Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

colonel-general ion gheorghe, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of general staff of the armed forces of the socialist republic of romania, and his wife professor ion angita, doctor of philology, wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

seeing them off at the airport were deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army chang tsai-chien and his wife po tao, and leading members of departments concerned wang ti-kang, chu kai-yin and wang yeh.

present were also romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and military attache of the romanian embassy here col. ioan dubesteanu and his wife.

while in china, comrade ion gheorghe and his wife visited peking, nanking, wuhsi, shanghai and tsingtao. yesterday evening, they gave a farewell banquet. among the guests were deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien and his wife po tao, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, p.l.a. air force commander ma ning, deputy commander of the p.l.a. navy chou jen-chieh, and teng hai-ching, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units.

## Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation of China Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

a delegation of the "people's daily" of china led by hsiao hang, leading member of the paper's editorial department, left here by air today for a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of the "scinteia".

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chen chun, leading member of the "people's daily", and leading members of other departments concerned ku li-hung, liu chih-ping and tai feng.

on hand was ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here.

## Peking Reception in Honor of Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

the maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania led by uglar francisc, member of the executive bureau of the council of trade unions of maramures county, was given a warm welcome here this evening at a reception given by the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

among the guests were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the embassy here.

present were deputy head of the cultural group under the state council yu hui-yung, vice-foreign minister yu chan, vice-president of the chinese people's association

for friendship with foreign countries lin lin, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee hsu yun-pei, and leading members of other departments concerned and chinese artists.

in his speech, lin lin extended a warm welcome to the ensemble for making a performance tour of china on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania. he spoke highly of the victories won by the diligent and courageous romanian people in socialist construction and in the struggle for defending national independence and state sovereignty.

he said: "both china and romania are developing socialist countries. the people of china and romania are friends and brothers. the increasing exchanges in the field of arts between our two countries have rendered valuable contributions to the friendship between the people and literary and art workers of the two countries." he wished the ensemble success in its performance tour of china.

uglar francisc said he was very happy to have the opportunity to visit china. he said the romanian people were working enthusiastically in honour of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania and the convocation of the 11th congress of the romanian communist party. he spoke highly of the achievements the chinese people made in socialist revolution and construction.

"we have brought with us the profound friendship of the romanian people for the chinese people and our visit will contribute to the strengthening of the friendship between the people of romania and china," he said.

the chinese and romanian comrades talked cordially at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship between the people and art workers of the two countries.

## Bodnaras Receives Leaders of Chinese Delegation to UN World Population Conference

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 13, 1974)

emil bodnaras, vice-president of the state council of romania, received huang shu-tse, leader, and li ting-chuan, deputy leader, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the u.n. world population conference this morning.

m. aldea, vice-minister of public health of romania, was also present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

## Swedish Youth Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, yesterday evening met and gave a dinner for the swedish youth delegation with ronny scheuler as its leader and anders berge as its deputy leader. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were responsible members of departments concerned ou tang-liang, chu ta-cheng, chang hsueh-chun and chia hsueh-chien.

the swedish delegation left here for home by air today after a four-week tour of china, which took the visitors to peking, shanghai, shenyang, talien, anshan, tachai and yenan.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

## Head of Swiss Political Department Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 14, 1974)

pierre graber, member of the federal council and head of the political department of the swiss confederation, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train this morning.

they were seen off at the railway station by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

present were an chih-yuan, director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the chinese foreign ministry, and swiss ambassador to china albert-louis natural, who had accompanied the guests to kwangchow.

pierre graber and his party flew in here from shanghai monday afternoon. they were guests of honour at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee that evening. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. in their toasts, both chang ken-sheng and pierre graber hailed the constant development of the friendly relations between the chinese and swiss governments and peoples.

while in kwangchow, the guests made a trip to the huatung people's commune in huahsien county and praised the commune members' efforts to expand farm production through building more water conservancy works in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they later called at commune members' homes and were warmly received.

the swiss guests' itinerary here also included a visit to the kwangchow museum, a sightseeing tour and attending a song and dance performance by local children.

CHINA AND UN

### Chinese Delegation Leaders Call on Secretary General of World Population Conference

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 13, 1974)

huang shu-tse, leader, and li ting-chuan, deputy leader, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the u.n. world population conference called on antonio carrilo flores, secretary general of the conference, yesterday afternoon.

the two sides held a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND US

### US President Ford Addresses Joint Session of Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1974)

new u.s. president gerald r. ford dwelt on the foreign and domestic policies of his administration in an address to the joint session of the u.s. congress yesterday evening, according to reports from washington.

"my first priority is ... to bring inflation under control," president ford said, because "the state of our economy is not so good" and "the unanimous concern of americans is inflation". his call is "to cut the cost of government, restrain federal spending".

ford recalled that he had always stood "against unwarranted cuts in national defense". "this is no time to change that non-partisan policy," he said.

referring to foreign policy, ford said that over the past five and a half years, in congress and as vice president, he had fully supported the foreign policy of president nixon. "this i intend to continue," he declared.

speaking specifically of the u.s. foreign policy, ford said: "to the people's republic of china, whose legendary hospitality i enjoyed, i pledge continuity in our commitment to the principles of the shanghai communique. the new relationship built on those principles has demonstrated that it serves serious and objective mutual interests and has become an enduring feature on the world scene."

he added: "we stand by our commitments and will live up to our responsibilities, in our formal alliances, in our friendships and in our improving relations with any potential adversaries." he stressed that "a strong defense is the surest way to peace. strength makes detente attainable. weakness invites war."

## CHINA AND VIETNAM

### Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Duy Trinh Receives Chinese Ambassador Wang Yu-ping

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 14, 1974)

truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam; pham van dong, premier of the d.r.v.n. government and nguyen duy trinh, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs on august 13 and 14 separately received wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. who is leaving his post for home, and had cordial talks with him.

on the evening of august 13, vice-premier nguyen duy trinh gave a reception in honour of ambassador wang yu-ping.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

## Zambian Journalists' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 13, 1974)

a journalists' delegation from the republic of zambia flew in here this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of peking press circles. leader of the delegation is j. b. litana, member of the central committee of the united national independence party of zambia, and deputy leader is c. m. mwananshiku, minister of information and broadcasting.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, wang chen, deputy director of the information department, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department, of the foreign ministry, and leading members of peking press circles chen chun, teng kang, li che-fu, shih hai-yun and wang li-hsing.

on hand were p. besa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, and r. s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china.

## Peking Banquet in Honor of Zambian Information Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 14, 1974)

peking press circles gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the information delegation of the republic of zambia with j.b. litana, member of the central committee of the united national independence party of zambia, as its leader and c.m. mwananshiku, minister of information and broadcasting, as its deputy leader.

speaking on behalf of press circles in the chinese capital, director of the hsinhua news agency chu mu-chih said in his toast that similar sufferings in the past and the common struggle of today have forged a profound, militant friendship between the people of china and zambia.

he expressed the confidence that the current visit of the zambian information delegation to china would promote the mutual understanding and co-operation between the people and journalists of china and zambia and make a new contribution to strengthening the common struggle of the two countries against imperialism, colonialism, racism, power politics and big-power hegemonism.

in reply, delegation leader j.b. litana expressed gratitude to peking press circles for the warm welcome accorded the delegation. this demonstrated the fraternal relationship between the people and journalists of zambia and china, he said.

zambia and china are both developing countries, he added. both countries are waging a common struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. he expressed the hope that the militant friendship between the people of zambia and china would be constantly reinforced.

among the guests at the banquet were p. besa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy here, and mrs. besa; djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat.

present were leading members of peking press organizations, the information department and the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

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